McAllister & Beaver

THE

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

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Political Notes.

—Only eighteen of fifty members attended the meeting of the Democratic Committee at Harrisburg on the 11th.

—Fame awaits the interviewer who can extract from Mr. Randall his subsidy attitude.

—Those who were hoping and praying that the Maine election would go the other way, now comfort themselves by saying it has no significance.

—Congressman Goode denies that he is out of the Speakership race, and is looking for the man who said he was. Perhaps Mr. Randall could tell him.

—Bowles, of the Springfield "Republican," thinks the "Cameron business" will end Republicanism in this State. He also thought Charles Francis Adams should be nominated for the Presidency.

—Osman Pasha has won more and reported less victories than any other Turk. He is a good fighter and only a moderate liar.—[New Orleans Times.

Then he cannot be a Kentuckian, as was reported.

—The Democratic organ of Clearfield county, the *Republican*, says the Democracy "now occupy the unenviable attitude of attempting to conceal its views upon the only real issues of the campaign."

—The able editors who are sure Mr. Williams lost so many votes in Maine because he had the good sense to kick over the fraud platform, should wrestle with the fact that he received about 2,000 more votes than the Democratic candidate in the last "offer year."

—John G. Thompson, who leads the Democratic rabble in Ohio, says it is not his fault that Milton Sayler does not appear as a speaker in the canvass. He invited that gentleman, and never received an answer. Sayler is a candidate for Speaker against Randall, and is afraid to run the risk of making political speeches.

—Schell is awfully disappointed at not receiving the Labor Reform nomination for Auditor-General. But in the midst of his disappointments he can cheer himself with the conviction that he can dispose of the Democratic nomination which he holds in the same way that he disposed of the Labor Reform nomination for Governor in 1872.

—The Massachusetts Democrats desire that the registry laws shall be so constructed that the largest possible portion of the community may be brought under the educating influence of participation in public affairs. This doctrine is not intended for the Southern wing of the party. An ignorant "nigger" is so different a voter from an enlightened and always Democratic foreigner.

—There is one thing which the Democratic party is doing well this year, and doing it with great unanimity, and that is, quarrelling with itself. Every State has its peculiar squabble. There was a very pretty one in the Massachusetts Convention between the Bourbon and the Gaston parties. The Bourbon did not want M. Gaston nominated, because he might turn out to be a Republican within a year; he wanted a man who could be depended on every time. There seemed to be a vague fear that Mr. Gaston might follow Williams, and refuse to stand on the "fraud" platform. It would be just like him, for he has a surplus of that dreadfully incompatible attribute in a Democrat—common sense.

—Gov. Wade Hampton does not give the Solid South admirers a great deal of comfort. He says the President is growing popular in South Carolina constantly, and that if anybody expects to use the Southern Congressmen to kick up a rumpus with the President, he will be mistaken. There isn't a corporal's guard of Democrats in the whole South who could be used in such a way. The policy is bound to succeed because it is the true one, and the President will gather around him the conservative men of all parties. This is a sanguine view of the situation, but Mr. Hampton expresses it as if he believed it with his whole heart. He goes so far as to say he thinks Hayes has done more good than Tilden could have done. Evidently the "fraud" battle-cry will not be all-powerful in the South three years hence.

The Democratic Convention.

On yesterday afternoon the Democratic Convention met in the Court House and organized by electing A. M. Cassenova, of Philipsburg, President, and Adam Hoy as side prompter. Squire Rumbarger, of Patton, Squire Reifsnyder, of Penn, snd a young Mr. Cambridge were chosen secretaries.

The next conspicuous delegate was Mr. Nelson Lucas, of Spring township, who was on hand with a full stock of motions. Squire Gephart made an effort to nominate D. F. Fortney, Esq., for District-Attorney; but Lucas was too quick for him, and moved that D. F. Fortney be a candidate for District-Attorney, which was seconded by half a dozen, when the President immediately put the motion, after which Fortney was *pronounced a candidate*. Some one of the delegates proposed the same routine for Keichline; but A. Hoy, Esq., attended to his part of the performance more promptly and Keichline was not declared a candidate. At this juncture Squire Rmbarger rose and read a letter from Mr. Keichline withdrawing his name from the contest, after which Fortney was nominated by acclamation.

Nelson Lucas moved that the Convention proceed to elect a chairman of the county committee, and no doubt would have moved for some one to be chairman, but Dr. Dobbins came to the surface and moved that J. P. Gephart, Esq., should be chairman. Carried.

The Doctor and Nelson have been conspicuous candidates heretofore in the Democratic ranks, and the prompt manner in which they aided in the dispatch of business in yesterday's meeting will certainly commend them to the favorable consideration of future conventions. Keno!

The business being disposed of, the President announced that those who had come prepared to make speeches could now have an opportunity of doing so. Cries for Fortney, who just happened to be stowed away in a back room, not expecting to be called on of course to make a speech, came to the front and thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him. He also had considerable to say about Tilden being voted out of the Presidency, because he had not votes enough to entitle him to the office. If we understood his speech, in the event of his election, the Electoral Commission will be indicted in our court for not counting Tilden in, and Hon. Wm. H. Armstrong will also be indicted for making that speech when taking the chair as President of the late Republican Convention at Harrisburg. At this juncture he seemed to weaken and gracefully retired.

Nelson Lucas moved that C. T. Alexander, Esq., address the Convention. After no inconsiderable tugging and solicitations on the part of companions, Cyrus was induced to reluctantly wend his way into the court room. During his sluggish movements we observed that he did not gaze upon his hearers as he used to in days of yore. If we remember correctly, it was about three years ago when Cyrus was "feminst" these same Democrats, telling them they were not the true blues, that he himself was the leader of the only true Democracy. But these same Democrats did not concur, and the query with us now is as to which has been reconstructed—Cise or the Centre county Democracy? Cise tells us that he is the same good, old Democrat that he always was; but don't tell us anything more about the bolt. He could have tickled both sides that were there, by giving a little history of that memorable campaign, and made us all laugh and grow fat. He made some hits it is true—made us sit uncomfortable for a minute or two; but that does not hurt much, when we come to consider that next year there will be a Congressman to elect, when he, in all probability, will be on our side.

An ineffectual effort was made to get Spangler on the floor, but he would not come to time. The President delivered a little exortation, and urged them to be faithful.

A. Hoy, Esq., occupied a seat on the platform, from which he viewed the delegates through the space between the court crier's chair and the bench. It occurred to us that this space constituted a narrow and uncertain road to the State Senate, but Hoy did not tell us what he thought about it. Among other prominent politicians, we noticed John Spangler, of Centre Hall, and Yony Cramer, of Millheim, who are looking after the hangman's office—the latter came so near it two years ago that he announced "*yust* thirty-six Demokratik liars in that Convention." And we would not be surprised if there were quite that many yesterday, in the eyes of some aspirants.

The Fighting at Plevna.

The proprietors of the Manchaster *Examiner* have, we trust, discharged the correspondent who telegraphed to that paper the exclusive news of a great Russian victory at Plevna. His only excuse is that after a delay of five weeks, and hints of thorough preparation, it was a thing that might have been expected. But neither was there any operation on Sunday which could be called a battle, nor has there since been any assault which more than remotely promises victory. The reports of the last two or three days are more or less confused, and even somewhat conflicting. They indicate, nevertheless, that the preparations for a struggle so plainly forseen have been as carefully made on one side as on the other; that the power of resistance is, thus far, equal to that of attack, and that when Plevna shall be finally taken (as we assume it must be), it will be through an expenditure of blood and treasure out of all proportion to its strategic importance.

The operations of the Russian Army, since it moved in mass against the Turkish stronghold, may be briefly recapitulated. The main line of earthworks is two or three miles in front of the town of Plevna, extending from Grivitza, on the east, to Radizevo, on the south-east, a distance of about two miles. The Russian right, commanded by Gen. Rodionoff, confronts the former of these positions, and the left under Gen. Skobeleff, the latter. Cannonading commenced on the morning of Friday, the 7th inst., and was continued without material effect until Sunday afternoon, when the Turks made a sortie—but in what force we cannot yet learn—against the Russian left, and were repulsed. Gen. Skobeleff retaliated on Monday afternoon by an attack, which resulted in securing him a position nearer the Turkish lines. The cannonade, meanwhile, was kept up on both sides, day and night. At 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon a general assault was made by the whole Russian Army, the Roumanian contingent and all the reserves being brought into action. After three or four hours of terrific fighting, during which the losses of the Russians were enormous, they were repulsed on the Turkish centre and right, but carried two or three redoubts on the left, near Redizevo. The statement that the strong Turkish work at Grivitza was also captured later in the evening, comes in a dispatch from Poredin (the Emperor's headquarters), but it is not repeated by the correspondents of the London journals, writing from the battle-field on Wednesday. On the contrary, the latter appear to agree that Plevna must be taken by regular siege operations. The Russians will not subject themselves to a repitition of such losses as those of Tuesday, except for the certainty of a much greater gain.

If, then, instead of the battle of Plevna being fought, the *siege* has begun, we are at once met by new possibilities of the war. Mehemet Ali, after having driven the eastern front of the Russian Army of occupation back over the River Lom, has the opportunity, if he has the power, to strike severe blows. Suleiman Pasha may descend the northern slope of the Balkans almost unopposed, and either operate against the Russian left wing or support the movements of the former commander. To balance these chances of success, there is the strong probability of Servia's participation in the struggle, which would threaten Osman Posha from the rear. If but one Turkish Army could be beaten out of the field, Russia's task would be greatly simplified. Her present position is such that she cannot concentrate more than a certain number of troops at any one point, without making other important points vulnerable. Both the general features and the details of her campaign seem to have been poorly planned; her advance into Bulgaria was either made too soon or executed too leisurely and confidently. She seems to have overestimated her readiness as well as under-estimated the strength and courage of her enemy. It is not likely, now, that this year will see the close of the war. Only seven more weeks of assured good weather and good roads remain, and if Plevna be not taken at once, Turkey cannot be conquered in that time.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Maine Election.

The official vote of three hundred and eighty-nine Maine towns for Governor, on the 10th inst., is 94,737, or 15,561 less than the vote of the whole State in 1875. These figures show a plurality of 11,774 for Gov. Selden Connor (Rep.) over Joseph H. Williams (Dem.), and a majority of 6,029 over all the other candidates. The remaining towns and plantations, 104 in number, gave last year 4,438 Republican votes, and 4,401 Democratic votes. Conceding that the Democrats will get a majority of the places, it is thought that Conner's majority over Williams will slightly exceed 11,500. The Greenback vote will be about 5,000, and the total vote of the State will be about 100,000, which is about 37,000 votes less than last year. This vote in Maine shows that New England is all right; Ohio and Pennsylvania must follow in their path. Republicans may differ upon the propriety of the policy being pursued by President Hayes, but they are Republicans still, and will remain true to the noble progressive principles of Republicanism. This victory in the Pine Tree State will encourage the Republicans all over the country to stand up to the noble, time-honored principles of the party.

It has been the practice for a long time for roughs and *roues* to carry concealed weapons in the civilized communities of our country. Judge Dean has taken hold of the matter in earnest, which we have no doubt will prompt other courts to aid in abating the practice, which will receive the approbation of all good citizens. The Altoona *Tribune* remarks:

CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS—SEVERE SENTENCE.—If there is one practice that deserves a more summary punishment and just public condemnation than another, it is that of carrying concealed deadly weapons. To this too common practice may be attributed nine-tenths of the deadly assaults which are committed upon individuals. These assaults would not be attempted, but for the fact that the cowardly assailants rely not upon their physical strength and courage to conquer but upon the facility with which they can whip out and aim a pistol or flourish a knife. Judge Dean shows his abhorrence of the practice in a case that came before him in the Cambria county court, last week. A man named David Watson, of Johnstown, was tried and convicted of this offence, and His Honor sentenced him to pay a fine of $100, the costs of prosecution, and to undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of one year. This is a severe but righteous sentence, and will be approved by every good citizen. It will serve as a warning to many young men in this city—who are guilty of this reprehensible practice—of the sore punishment which awaits them in case of arrest and conviction. It does not require a breach of the peace with these weapons to constitute the offence, but the fact that they have them about their persons is sufficint to cause their indictment.

THE Democratic papers are trying to make their readers believe that there is likely to be a rupture between Governor Hartranft and Senator Cameron, and that it was foreshadowed in the action of the convention in failing to nominate Howard J. Reeder for Auditor-General, who was said to be the choice of the Governor. It is also said—and by those that aught to know—that he was also the choice of Cameron, if he had any choice in the matter. The fact is, Mr. Passmore made his own nomination without any reference to the wishes or preferences of this or that man, be be Senator or Governor. In speaking upon this subject the *Gazette & Bullitin* says:

Undue importance is given by some of the papers to the defeat of Mr. Howard J. Reeder in the State convention as foreshadowing an open rupture between Governor Hartranft and Senator J. D. Cameron. That there is nothing in the report worthy of serious consideration is proven by the statement of Mr. Reeder himself, who thus spoke to a friend after the convention had finished its work: "I do not regard the struggle of to-day as a struggle between the Governor and Senator J. Donald Cameron at all. I believe that Senator Cameron's sympathies, personally, were with me, and that while they were so, he has maintained a strict neutrality. Mr. Mackey's opposition to me had the effect of arraying against me the Cameron influence in the state, and gave to the contest an appearance of that character without it being such in reality. I believe that the friendship between the Senator and Governor is such that it is impossible to place them in antagonism to each other. I believe Mr. Mackey opposed me because the Governor was for me. I can conceive of no other reason. He has emphatically denied that this was the case, both to myself and to the Governor; but, nevertheless, I can account for his action in no other way. That Mr. Mackey has been estranging himself from the Governor is undoubtedly true, and it is owing to the Governer's having refused to make certain appointments lately which was urged upon him by Mr. Mackey. I believe that this opposition to me on the part of the latter is an attempt to punish the Governor for having refused to comply with his wishes." Mr. Reeder promptly called on Mr. Passmore and congratulated him on his nomination, and assured him of the earnest support of himself and friends during the campaign. Democratic papers, therefore, may as well spare themselves the labor of trying to manufacture sentiment out of what does not exist.

A Free-Trade Movement.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from London, on anglo-American topics, "Free-Trade," "Politics and Dr. Dale," "The Campaign against Protection to be Renewed," "Dr. Wells in Alliance with the Cobden Club," "British Hopes Excited," etc., gives some very interesting hints of what is coming, and the importance of every American workingman looking sharp to his own interest in view of the possible struggle that may arise to protect American industries against the encroachments of the false doctrines taught by the disciples of free trade, instigated by British interests, which, under the protective policy of our Government for sixteen years past, have suffered to a ruinous extent. The great danger is that our people will be lead to forget this great issue by one diverting side issue, and another, such as Temperance, Greenback and Labor Reform, to play into the hands of Democracy, that great champion of free trade, and thus allow the enemies of American protection to steal a march upon them, and, before he is aware of it, the mill stops, the forges lay idle, and his children cry for bread. Let every American read carefully, and then vote right. The letter in question says:

"It appears that the British manufacturer is about to enter the missionary field. Dismayed by American competition in American markets—competition which unlimited capital, a long start, and low wages no longer enable him to crush—he is setting on foot a movement to influence American legislation in favor of British interests. The Cobden Club is to be the instrument. That Club is to form branch associations, with a view to spreading what are called the principles of Free-Trade. An organization for the United States has already been settled. But do not suppose you are to have an invasion of British apostles. The managers of this enterprise are too shrewd to excite needless prejudices. It is an American who is to lead the attack on American industry, and Mr. David A. Wells is the man. A letter from Mr. Wells to Mr. T. B. Potter is printed, assuring Mr. Potter that it will give Mr. Wells very great pleasure to co-operate with the Club and with Mr. Potter in every way. Mr. Wells tells Mr. Potter that 'we are on the eve of a large Free-Trade movement in the United States.' He announces the assembling of a Free-Trade Congress, which will, I suppose, have been held before you get Mr. Wells' letter back again; unless, indeed, Mr. Wells should have kindly furnished a copy to the press of the United States. Mr. Wells is at the pains to point out to Mr. Potter that the Congress assembles simultaneously with the American Social Science Association—'of which I am the President, and I shall be present and take part in the meeting.' Is the American Social Science Association also to be run as a branch of the Cobden Club? Mr. Wells gives Mr. Potter some reasons for believing that the United States are on the eve of a great Free-Trade movement. The main reason for Mr. Well's belief seems to be that my article in *The North American Review* for July, 'How shall the Nation regain Prosperity?' has passed through eight editions in July, and is being read all over the country as no article of mine ever was before. The other reason is the hard times; the cause of which, Mr. Wells, in common with the Democratic Convention in Ohio, is disposed to seek in Republican legislation. If that view be sound, the main hope of the country would seem to consist in this odd alliance between the Cobden Club of Great Britain, the Democratic Convention of Ohio, and Mr. David A. Wells. Of the three Mr. Wells is not the least active. Beside being Honorary Secretary of the branch of the Cobden Club, and being President of the American Social Science Association, and being present and taking part in the meeting, and being present simultaneously at the Free-Trade Congress, and writing an article in the July number of *The North American Review*, of which he has only one spare copy by him, but will, nevertheless, send Mr. Potter one before long, he will, as he tells Mr. Potter, have No. 2 in the September number, and will 'follow the matter up with the publication of a little book.' So that, after all, expectation of the great movement may be founded on the expected appearance of Mr. Wells's little book.

Mr. Wells's assurances are naturally hailed with delight by the journals of the manufacturing districts, which see in the spread of Mr. Wells's theories the hope of recovering their old monopolies in America, and driving the American manufacturer once more into bankruptcy. 'Mr. Wells's confident anticipation,' cries a powerful Leeds paper, 'gives us new hopes for our country.' Precisely so, and gives Americans a new reason for holding on a little longer to the policy which made it possible for the American manufacturer to get a footing in his own country.

THE State will soon be called upon to pay the militia men, who served during the late railroad riots, and as many of our readers are curious to know what the pay of volunteers is in this State, we copy from the army regulation book as follows: Colonel, $194 per month; Lieutenant Colonel, $170; Major, $151; Captain, $118 50; First Lieutenant, $108-50; Second Lieutenant, $103 50; Brevet Second Lieutenant, $103 50; Adjutant, $114 50; Sergeant Major, $21 Quartermaster Sergeant, $20; Commissary Sergeant, $21; Sergeant $17; Corporal, $14; Private, $13.

GREEVEY, Recorder elect of Altoona, is obtaining the tenor of his office through great tribulation. His opponents must be careful that they do not persecute him to such an extent as to make a hero of him. He figures better as the leader of the sawdust war than he would in the robe of a hero.

State News.

Reading wants its police force increased.

Oil City will contribute a colony to Texas.

The new Warren county Court House is nearly completed.

The McConnellsburg *Democrat* reports frost in that vicinity.

A black fox was seen in Ayr township, Fulton county, one day last week.

Some of the unemployed workingmen of Norristown are proposing to emigrate.

Caleb Robinson, of Huntingdon county, is near one hundred and four years of age, and is yet quite active.

The Newton *Enterprise* speaks of the counties of Bucks and Montgomery as forming the "intellectual hub of the universe."

A Phœnixville veterinary surgeon reports that the genuine European rinderpest is prevalent among the horned cattle in that vicinity.

The Republican ticket in Dauphin county is: For District Attorney—Elias Hollinger; Surveyor—H. Ulrich; Director—Milton G. Potts.

Northumberland county Democrats are early in the field, having instructed their delegates to the next State Convetion to support Senator Dill for Governor.

Resolutions were adopted by the York county Republican Convention unanimously endorsing Governor Hartranft, and pledging the party to support the State ticket.

The Blair county Democratic Convention on Monday nominated John E. Bell, of Bells Mills, for the Legislature, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. D. M. Jones.

Messrs. Roach, of Chester, are said to be negotiating with a French company for the construction of a steamship to be larger than any ever built by them, with the exception of the City of Tokio.

At the present term of court the Grand Jury of Lawrence county ignored a bill, put the costs upon a little girl nine years of age, and but for the interference of the bench and bar, would have sent her to jail.

—Congressman Rice, of the IXth Massachusetts district, is the warmest kind of a Hayes man. He says the President has acted like a "brave, true, level-headed man," who took in the situation at a glance and shaped a policy "which most of our leaders would not have reached in a life-time. At first it struck us all aghast, but now it seems perfectly right." Mr. Rice is not so enthusiastic about the Civil Service Reform policy, but he tells a reporter of the Boston *Globe* that he thinks the President means right and is honest, and the party ought to help him.

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Poetry.

The Two Glasses.

There sat two glasses filled to the brim,
On a rich man's table, rim to rim,
One was ruddy and red as blood,
And the one was clear as the crystal flood.
Said the glass of wine to his paler brother,
"Let us tell the tales of the past to each other;
I can tell of banquet and revel and mirth;
And the proudest and grandest souls on earth
Fell under my touch as though struck by blight,
Where I was king, for I ruled with might.
From the heads of kings I have torn the crown,
From the heights of fame I have hurled men down;
I have blasted many an honored name,
I have taken virtue and given shame;
I have tempted the youth with a sip, a taste,
That has made his future a barren waste.

Far greater than any king am I,
Or than any army beneath the sky;
I have made the arm of the driver fail,
And sent the train from the iron rail,
I have made good ships go down at sea,
And the shrieks of the lost were sweet to me;
For they said, 'behold, how great you be!
Fame, strength, wealth, genius before you fall,
And your might and powers are over all.'
Ho! Ho! pale brother," laughed the wine,
"Can you boast of deeds as great as mine?"

Said the water glass, "I cannot boast
Of a king dethroned or a murdered host;
But I can tell of hearts that once were sad,
By my crystal drops made light and glad,
Of thirsts I've quenched and brows I've laved,
Of hands I have cooled and souls I have saved;
I have leaped through the valley, dashed down the mountain;
In sunset springs I sparkle, I dance from the fountain;
Have slept in the sunshine, dropped from the sky,
And everywhere gladdened the landscape and eye.
I have eased the hot forehead of fever and pain;
I have made the parched meadows grow fertile with grain;
I can tell of the powerful wheel of the mill
That ground out the flour and turned at my will;
I can tell of manhood debased by you,
That I have lifted and crowned anew.
I cheer, I help, I strengthen and aid,
I gladden the heart of man and maid;
I set the chained wine captive free,
And all are better for knowing me."

These are the tales they told each other,
The glass of wine and its paler brother,
As they sat together filled to the brim,
On the rich man's table, rim to rim.

Local History.

A Scrap of Local History.

Reminisence of Sixty Years Ago—Confession of David Lewis, the Noted Highwayman and Counterfeiter of that Early Day, Made at the Bellefonte Jail, July 12, 1820.

[*Continued.*]

But that I may not digress too far, let me now resume the narrative of the more important incidents.

We remained in Albany the night on which we were married, and in the morning, I imparted to my wife a short history of my past life, taking care to conceal from her knowledge the most criminal of my adventures, while I only communicated such facts as I considered necessary for her information, as the course of life in which I was engaged, demanded, on her part, the utmost secrecy, as well as good management and ingenuity, to prevent a disclosure of my guilty conduct, which inevitably would bring down disgrace and ruin on my head, and blast the future prospects of us both. The explanation I gave, could not fail to shock her sensibility, wound her pride and alarm her fears. Until this disclosure was made, I succeeded in making her believe that my commitment for the horse affair at Troy was a conspiracy between Root and his accomplices, and that the combination thus formed and carried on between them, to charge me with the offence, was called a prosecution under color of law, but was in reality, nothing short of a persecution against all law, or rather justice, originating in political revenge, for my refusing to support the election of Governor Tompkins. I had entertained a strong dislike against this man on account of certain whispers, which then began to spread among the people about his being a public defaulter, and having a great itch to handle once more the public money. These suspicions, it has since appeared, were but too well founded, for the people of New York being satisfied of his guilt, refused to vote for him, at a recent attempt made by his friends to have him re-elected. Neglected as my education had been, young as I was in years and experience, depraved as was my heart, and ignorant as I might have been on most subjects connected with the administration of political affairs, nothing could excite my wonder more than the great inattention paid by the people to the selection of their public agents. When I have observed the people hold meeting after meeting, and pass resolution after resolution, approbating some "great partisan" who had been a public defaulter, and had embezzled the public moneys, perhaps one who had been tried in the scale and found wanting, and saw the same people again nominate the same man for re-election to the same office, or perhaps one of a higher grade, I concluded in my own mind, that it was not always profitable to be honest, and that honesty, now-a-days, was too much overlooked in the public estimation as a requisite for office.

When I saw men who had cheated the people, defrauded the public and plundered the treasury, become the greatest favorites of the people, thinks I to myself, surely 'honesty is not the best policy.' When I perceived that men in high stations had been guilty of divers evil-doings, and instead of meeting with punishment were loaded with "honors, and received rewards and applauses, and power and dominion, and office, and influence and patronage," the reflection had an unhappy effect of extinguishing every remorse of conscience, and reconciling me more and more to the vicious course of life in which I was then engaged. Alas! how often and how foolishly did I argue with myself, "that it was not dishonorable" in a man who holds a high place of profit and trust, to cheat the people and oppress the poor, how can it be so very criminal in me to deprecate the rich, while I spare the poor, nor could I, for my life, discover the moral distinction which many made, between a robber on the highways against law, and a public agent, who robs and plunders in his office, under the color of law, though he may never happen to follow the highways in the manner I have done.

The love of imitation, the force of example, and the influence of association, possess a wonderful agency in fixing the principles, forming the character, and determining the views, the prospects and the destinies of men.

Societies whether large or small are necessarily composed of individuals, and those individuals depend on one another, in a greater or less degree, not only for means of subsistence and mutual support, but also for moral and religious instruction, for political information, and for all the tender offices of charity, benevolence and friendship. Although I had been deprived of the advantages of a good education in my youth, nature had been more kind and bountiful than I deserved, and favored me with more abilities and talents than I ever made good use of. Hence I had not long mingled in society before I obtained manhood, and began to make my observations upon man and things, before I perceived how useful were a few good men in a neighborhood, or even in the same town, and what a wonderful effect their precept and example, and more particularly the latter, had upon the morals, manners, sentiments and characters of their neighbors, and indeed all whose happy lot was within the sphere of their knowledge, or actions, while at the same time I was equally struck with the injurious effect produced upon society, by 'bad men,' whose vicious example had a pernicious tendency to wound public virtue, and destroy private integrity, corrupting like the "Poison Tree of Jarvis," every moral principle that came within the reach of contact, or imbibed the influence of its deleterious effluvia. I also remarked that the danger of bad examples was increased or diminished in proportion to the conspicuous situations in life, in which the persons might happen to move, from whom they proceeded, and that the ratio of influence derived an additional accession from the circumstances of their holding a high or exalted public station or office, and more especially one in the gift of the people. Crime begets crime, and one crime furnishes an apology for another, and must continue to do so, as long as public opinion continues to whitewash guilt, and guilt rides triumphantly into office and power, upon the shoulders of popular favor, or political prejudices.

The poor, unhappy, ignorant and wicked highwayman, who is viewed as an 'outcast' from society, and an outlaw from justice, never hears of a man in office plundering the people, robbing the treasury, or swindling the stockholders of a bank, without having his mind more and more familiarized with vice, and feeling a new encouragment from the force of example, to persist in his career. While I speak of myself I judge of the feelings of others from my own; and can truly, most truly declare, that such were my sentiments at the time and that I never read in the newspapers or heard of a breach of public trust without making a comparison favorable to the life and calling of the highway robber.

But to return to my story: shortly after an early breakfast, I set out again on foot, accompanied by my wife, for the city of New York; which, from its crowded population, and extensive mercantile enterprise, I expected would afford me a more secure hiding place from pursuit and a more profitable theatre for my schemes and plots. After walking about five miles through the fields and cowpaths in the woods, I consulted with Melinda, and we both concluded upon returning to the great road with the expectation of meeting with some Yankee wagon, with which every part of the country at that time abounded, and to procure from its owner a conveyance for my wife, who was not able to travel far on foot, or undergo the fatigues of such a journey, in the distressing state in which her feet were, on account of blisters. Besides, I discovered, that in coming from Troy to Albany, we had traveled three times the real distance, owing to our pursuing a circuitous route to avoid pursuit and apprehension. Luckily we had not gone more than a mile before we overtook a cart loaded with New England wares, wending its way straight for New York. Finding the owner to be a pleasant man and very accommodating, I soon struck a bargain with him, and providing Melinda with as comfortable seat as the vehicle afforded, joined my new companion on foot, and endeavored to beguile the tedious time in familiar conversation, and customary inquiries about various uninteresting matters. I found "brother Jonathan" shrewd, intelligent and full of anecdotes. During my short residence in Vermont I had acquired a number of cant expressions, peculiar to the Yankees, and affecting as much as possible the New England dialect, succeeded without much difficulty in making him believe I was a native of Vermont and was born at the foot of the Green Mountain. I endeavored to sift him as much as possible, and as he was full of schemes and notions, as are most of his countrymen, tried to obtain all the information he possessed. After gaining his confidence, I was very near exchanging with him some of my Burlington notes, when all at once he suddenly declined the bargain; but what occasioned this unexpected change of mind, whether he began to entertain suspicions of me, or had some other reason, I could not learn. During our conversation, I recollected he dissuaded me from going to any part of the New England states, alleging that the Yankees had sharpers enough of their own and but few instances occurred of a Scotchman, a Jew or any person south of Connecticut, who ever made out to thrive or do well by removing to any part of that country. He then advised me strongly to remove to Pennsylvania, where a great portion of the population were credulous, ignorant, unsuspicious and easy to be imposed upon. He laughed immoderately when he told me that his traveling brethren made out better in that state than any other in the Union, and diverted me exceedingly by repeating the many tricks and various modes of cunning practiced by them upon the unwary, adding that among themselves they called it "lifting Germany," when their plans succeeded and their tricks escaped detection.

After journeying some days we at length arrived at New York about dusk, and took up our lodgings for the night at the New England Hotel, the usual place for Yankee cartmen. The next day I procured a room in a small house up an alley that leads into Pearl street, the great resort of merchants, and which from its narrowness and extensive business afforded, as I thought, better opportunities for my trade than any other. I had not long remained in New York before, in my midnight rambles through the city, I formed an acquaintance with several of the same principles, habits and characters as my own. Our views coinciding, the acquaintance soon grew into intimacy, and after a few interviews a week had not elapsed before we exchanged the oath of fidelity and secrecy, and entered into firm articles of predatory partnership. The names of my associates I think it unnecessary and improper to divulge. Some have paid the debt of nature, others are now suffering for their crimes in the penitentiary, and two of them have lately discovered good evidence of reformation by abandoning their former practices and pursuing an honest and industrious course of life, and I am of the opinion that disclosure might do society no good and them much harm.

While my mind is suffering all the torments of despair and my body languishes with pain on the bed of sickness, perhaps of death, it is impossible for me to recollect at this time, much less to recount, the many adventures, thefts and burglaries, the depredations, frauds and robberies that were committed and practiced by me and the rest of the gang during my continuance in this place.

I look back upon the scenes with horror, and when I reflect on the many tricks and stratagems we adopted to deceive the city watch, and the various schemes we successfully made use of to overreach and elude the police and vigilance of that great metropolis, I detest myself and abhor my own conduct as much as my greatest enemy can do.

The success of our Pearl street establishment exceeded my most sanguine expectations. The carelessness of domestic servants and shop-boys in securing the doors and windows of dwelling houses and stores, the improper practice of keeping front doors unlocked during the nights of performance at the theatre, the negligent manner in which the watchmen performed their duties, more of whom we found asleep than awake, and some of them not unfrequently parading the streets in a state of inebriety, were propitious circumstances in affording facilities to our midnight operations. The theatre, the battery, the auction room, hotels, taverns, boarding houses and the wharfs, were the principal places which we haunted with most success, and we often waylaid youth and others to great advantage on their return home at late hours of the night.

When after a night thus spent I have returned to my room before day-light had made its appearance, and found Melinda enjoying that undisturbed repose in sleep which tranquility of mind and innocence of conduct only can procure, I have again and again repented of my misdeeds and resolved to myself that I would henceforth cease to do evil, and learn to do well. But all my resolutions were short lived and fallacious. Fallacious however as they were, the delusion was pleasing; for as long as they lasted they operated for the time like a weak opiate on my bewildered senses, and throwing myself on the same bed by the side of my sleeping wife, exhausted nature was somewhat restored by an uneasy sleep, disturbed with terrific dreams, which represented to my disordered and feverish imagination the scenes of plunder and danger in which I had lately been engaged.

The association which I had formed in New York was governed by certain rules and regulations, and to make them more binding and appear more solemn they were written on parchment, in ink of blood drawn from our own veins, while we kneeled in a ring or circle with our hands mutually clasping each other, and one of the band standing in the centre with a basin to receive the red fluid of life. According to one of the articles the fruits of our joint spoliations were to be divided among us at stated periods—and for this purpose we proceeded with all the formula of a bank director, having a president, directors, cashier, teller and clerk, and so particular were we in providing against deception that one of the rules prohibited, under penalty of expulsion, any member of the company from being concerned in burning any of the books, or altering any of the entries. The depository of our plunder was denominated a vault, and committees of examination were regularly appointed to inspect its contents and report to the company at a general meeting. A dividend was declared every Sunday night just as the cock gave his midnight crow. On one of these periodical settlements a disturbance of a singular nature took place, that disgusted me a good deal with the fraternity, and occasioned my abrupt separation from them. It was this: During the previous week I attended the "ladies' auction room," on Broadway, and had been very successful in picking up and concealing the velvet reticule of a lady who had made considerable purchases of some rare and expensive articles of female ornaments and dress, principally of French manufacture, such as Brussels lace and jewelry—I had taken my stand on the opposite side of the street, and lounged about until eleven o'clock, when a handsome equippage stopped and I saw a lady descend and enter the room. I immediately recognized her to be the wife of John Jacob Aster, Esq., one of the richest merchants in the city, and who, report said, was very liberal in presents of money to supply Madame's pin-money establishment. I soon crossed over, and dressed like a "gentleman in true dandy style," the sure passport of admittance into female society, entered the auction room and saluted the ladies with all the graceful ease of an old acquaintance. The experienced salesman, knowing that the best plan for picking a lady's purse was to dazzle her eyes, soon exhibited to the view of his fair customers the finest lace and the most elegant jewelry that the workshops of France ever produced. The sale commenced, and before many minutes had passed away I saw Mrs. Astor pack into her velvet bag several pieces of lace and as many ornaments of jewelry as might suffice to decorate at least half a dozen of brides. After she had completed her purchases she carelessly threw her reticule on a bench in a remote corner of the room, and immediately opened a brisk conversation with a surrounding group of male and female companions, who buzzed around her and vied with one another for volubility and nonsense. The babel of voices could not fail to attract the attention of the other spectators, who crowded the place, and while some were occupied in talking, and the rest engaged in listening admiration, I laid hold of the bag with apparent carelessness, and thrusting it quickly into my bosom, left the room unnoticed, taking a French leave of the company.

I honestly showed my companions the whole amount of my valuable prize, and finding Melinda, on my return home, in low spirits and much disheartened, I presented her with a piece of lace, which she refused to accept for a long time, and not until I succeeded in making her believe that I drew it as a prize in a lottery recently established to befriend a poor widow, whom misfortune in trade had obliged to decline business. The company met the third day after this transaction, to settle up the business of the preceding week, and on omitting to render an account of the lace I had given my wife I was accused of fraudulent concealment. The opinion of the majority coinciding with my accuser, high words ensued, and blows succeeding words, I was severely beaten, and my ungenerous companions threatened to lodge information against me at the mayor's office. I suddenly determined upon quitting them, and made arrangements accordingly for leaving New York the next day.

I immediately communicated my determination to Melinda, and she received the intelligence with evident marks of regret and disappointment. She was pleased with her situation in Pearl street, and having formed an intimacy with a few females in the neighborhood whose society she liked, she was unwilling to leave New York, or at least wished to remain there for some private reasons. She was affected on this occasion even to tears, but her eyes were like an April shower, through which the sun soon broke and dissipated every cloud of discontent that hung upon her brow. Our household affairs did not require much time to prepare the necessary arrangements previous to a removal. In less than twelve hours our little stock of furniture was either packed up ready for transportation or disposed of at private sales or given away as presents, or small keepsakes to our kind neighbors. In the evening we crossed the river and proceeded for New Brunswick, in the State of New Jersey, which I had selected as the place of our temporary residence—I could not help remarking the contrast between the feelings of Melinda on this occasion and my conduct—she was so seriously distressed on leaving the place, that contained companions, who were equally worthy of one another, that she was afraid to trust herself with taking a formal leave, and came off without exchanging the parting kiss or farewell salutation, whilst I was all anxiety to remove from the same town that contained companions with whom I had associated from selfish views of interest and gain, but whose society I hated, and whose conduct in many instances I secretly abhorred and openly disapproved of. The whole number of banditti to which I belonged consisted of twenty-one, including myself, and for the designation of our persons, when we held our secret meetings, it was agreed that each should assume some fictitious name or appellation. The name appropriated to my accuser was Bob Brimstone, while that applied to me was Harry Hurricane, and every one of us had some strange appellation affixed to him, just as fancy, blasphemy or some leading trait of character suggested. Bob was one of the most bold, daring and blood-thirsty villians I ever met with. Although I cannot say, I was one of those who looked upon human nature as so very depraved as to admit at all times and under all circumstances, every species of vice, cruelty and crime in its most deformed shape, and exclude from the same bosom, or extinguish in it every spark of humanity or generous feeling, yet truth obliged me to declare that this unhappy individual had less of the man and more of the monster than any of the human family I ever knew. Villainy had marked him as its own, and it is to be feared there is not a vice or a crime that he had not perpetrated at some period of his life. I was particularly shocked at his brutal conduct on an occasion which came within my own knowledge and for which, on account of my agency in preventing his horrible purpose, he swore one of the most horrible oaths of revenge that ever fell from the impious lips of blasphemy. It had been customary with the band to give their attendance at the theatre every night of performance to embrace every opportunity that offered for plunder, robbery and pocket-picking.

We knew it was not usual for the merchants and other inhabitants of the city to carry about their persons any large sums of money, especially to the theatre and other places of amusement. Our chief dependence was on country merchants and strangers who might happen to go there the first night of their arrival in town, when owing to the fatigues of travel and a desire to indulge a gawkish curiosity, natural to persons who had few or no opportunities at home to gratify the love of novelty and pleasure, they were surprised into sleep, or lost in amazement at the new wonders that presented themselves to their astonished senses, in a variety of fantastic shapes so as to become easy objects of prey and innocent objects of plunder—it happened during a night of performance, on which we counted on great success, in consequence of a crowded house, on the first appearance of Cook, the celebrated English actor, in some new and interesting character, the whole band attended to a man. Our hopes were not disappointed, and Bob Brimstone, being more successful than the rest, maddened with joy at his good luck, became intoxicated with liquor towards the close of the entertainment.

On leaving the theatre he observed a young lady walking alone to and fro in search of her little brother, who had accompanied her and whom she had missed in the crowd as they descended the steps of the vestibule. Having offered his assistance to find the lost boy, he succeeded in enticing her into an unfrequented dark alley, where no voice of distress could be heard. Having proceeded up the alley until he came to a place where an opening was formed by two large warehouses which had been erected within three feet of each other, he seized her with ruffian violence and dragged her almost half way through this gloomy passage, when he proceeded to stop her mouth by thrusting a handkerchief down her throat. The poor affrighted female uttered the most piercing shrieks that ever proceeded from the voice of despair, but all her cries would have been in vain had not chance, or rather an ever watchful Providence, interposed by directing my steps and those of another of the gang to return home through this darksome passage. Hearing the cry of distress, we immediately ran to the spot from whence it came, and just arrived in time to rescue the young lady.

Having extricated the unfortunate female from the grasp of the monster, we immediately took her under our protection, and prepared to accompany her to Greenwhich street, in which her parents resided. She continued in a state of terror and distrust until we delivered her into the hands of her father, who invited us into the house and overwhelmed us with the strongest expressions of gratitude and insisted on our partaking of some refreshments before we parted. I instantly took my departure home, and full of the most pleasing reflections at being the instrument of saving the young lady. I enjoyed a more sound and composed sleep that night than I had done for many months before.

[*To be Continued.*]

Americanizing One Hundred and Fifteen Chinese Boys.

The Mandarins' Wine and Some Hartford Deacons—Yung Ngeu and His Two Wives.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 1.—A Thickset, short man, broad featured, and of a bilious complexion, attired in the latest style, is a daily passenger on the morning and evening trains between Hartford and Avon. He might be taken for a Spaniard, but, except for the broad nostrils, would never pass for a native of China. Such, however, he is, and the head of the Chinese Educational Commission, whose headquarters are in Hartford, and who have in their charge one hundred and fifteen of the brightest lads in the Chinese Empire.

Thirty years ago this man, then a lad in an interior Chinese village, was picked up by an American missionary, and the stories he heard of the wonderful land across the Pacific induced him to run the risk that a native of China then incurred who left his country, and come to America. After his arrival several gentlemen interested themselves in him. He was put to school, and at length he was graduated at Yale College. He was the first native of China to take a collegiate degree.

Yung Wing's ten years in this country thoroughly Americanized him, and he decided to make it a life work to pry open the eyes of his sleeping fellow countrymen, and show them what their real condition is, and what they must do to put themselves on an equality with other nations.

He went back to China and began the work. He was too shrewd to tell the mandarins at first that China is far behind the rest of the world. He said nothing for some years, but made himself so valuable by the use of certain knowledge and suggestions that he had gathered in the United States, that he soon became a person of some influence. Then he began slyly to drop hints as to the way in which things were done in America. So he went on cautiously—for the mandarins are very bigoted—until at last he suggested, and, as his influence grew more powerful, urged his plan, and in 1869, nearly twenty years after his return to China, the Emperor consented. He was allowed to choose one hundred and fifteen boys, from seven to fourteen years of age, and to bring them to this country and give them such a training as he saw fit. For this purpose the Chinese Government appropriated $1,500,000, and in 1872 the first party of boys arrived in Hartford, followed in 1873 and 1874 by others.

With them came Yung Wing and four assistants and their servants, and these at their home in this city make, with the boys, a Chinese colony not only as peculiar as the Chinese, but unlike any other Chinese people in the United States. These represent the wealthy aristocratic Chinese. They are no more like the laundry Johns than the directors are like the laborers on a railroad.

As soon as the boys reached Hartford they were put by twos with American farmers' families in Connecticut and Massachusetts towns, so that they might learn the language as quickly as possible. But so that their Chinese schooling might not be lost, they came alternately to the headquarters in Hartford and spent three weeks in exclusively Chinese studies. A fine edifice has been erected in Hartford by Yung Wing, near the residences of Marshal Jewell, Gen. Hawley, Mark Twain and Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Some of the boys have got far enough along to enter Yale College, and in the school contests they have invariably beaten their American schoolmates. From college they will go to the professional schools, particularly the scientific studies, and then will be ready to return to China, where they will spend their lives as teachers.

It is Yung Wing's opinion that the influence of one hundred and fifteen able men, thoroughly educated, and, more than all, thoroughly Americanized by the fifteen years spent here in their boyhood, cannot fail of ultimately removing all obstacles that Chinese bigotry has thus far put up to progress.

The social life of the assistants whom Yung Wing brought over recently received some prominence by a false ru-

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mor circulated by two New York newspapers. Yung Wing is a mandarin of the fifth rank. His four assistants are Ngue, fifth rank; Yung, sixth; Kwong sixth, and Leu, seventh. Yung Wing, himself has been naturalized, and is an American citizen. He has an American wife, a sister of Dr. Kellogg, an influential physician of Hartford. His habits, attire, and religious belief are American.

Ngeu is a quiet man, and likes a good dinner and society. With him are two wives, and this has been generally known in Hartford. Both wives are sometimes seen on the sidewalk, and occasionally receive American ladies, but they are never seen with Ngeu, and never appear at any of his entertainments. This, not because he has two wives here, but because Chines custom require it. Ngeu has three children by one wife, but one by the other, although it has been reported that the recent birth of a child by the second wife within four months of a previous birth, led to the discovery that both women were Ngeu's wives. There has been no such discovery in Hartford; for every one who knew Ngeu knew that he was living with two wives.

Kurny, the interpreter, has his second wife with him. His first and the children by her are in China. Yung and Leu left their wives in China.

These mandarins live in elegant style, and are much given to receptions. They entertain handsomely. To be invited to their great dinners, of which four or five are given annually, is a treat greatly prized in Hartford. These dinners are given in Chinese style, and consist of some twelve courses of exclusively Chinese dishes, such as dried shell fish, shark's fins, a kind of fish bowels, which looks like maccaroni, birds' nests and some vegetables, for which Americans have no name. The mandarins frequently leave the table and their guests for a while to smoke, and then return to resume their eating. They are very polite. They dress in the choicest of Chinese silks, and drink a wine made of rice, which is very treacherous, as some of the dignified deacons who have dined with them and just sipped the wine have found out, to Hartford's scandal.

In their discipline with the boys and their attention to their duties the Commissioners are very faithful, and are constantly watching for some improvement in naval or land warfare, of which they promptly inform their Government. Their watchfulness in this respect has already resulted in contracts for torpedoes and Sharp's rifles.

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Professional Cards.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8-1-tf

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8-42-tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.

E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefont Pa. v6-1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 6-11-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co 's Bank. v6n1-1y.

O. T. ALEXANDER.....C. M. BOWERS.

ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1—9-72

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east cor of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN Y. IRWIN, Attorney-at-law. Office North side of Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

A. A. DALE, Attorney at Law, Boulder City, Colorado. Money loans negotiated at 10 per cent. per annum. Interest paid semi-annually if desired. Loans secured by first lien on good real estate at one-half its actual value. Commissions paid by borrower Investments made in first-class gold and silver mining property. 9no6-1y

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Banks and Bankers.

MOSES THOMPSON, JOHN I. THOMPSON WM THOMPSON, JR.

JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO.

BANKERS,

LEMONT CENTRE CO., PA.

v6n1-1y

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-15-tf

DR. E. I. KIRK.

H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v7n41-1y*

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, at his residence on the corner of High and Allegheny streets Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. 8-23-1y

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$55 to $77 a Week to agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. vol 8 35-1y.

Plaster.

PLASTER AT REDUCED PRICES.

Shortlidge & Co.

announce that they are selling the celebrated Cayuga Plaster at reduced prices. They also make a liberal discount to farmers and others buying in full car loads. Where farmers join to buy car loads, full weight will be given and no charge for re-weighing. We have the very best evidence that

THE CAYUGA IS NOT EXCELLED

by any other plaster in use for Agricultural purposes. The

PRICE BEING THE LOWEST

makes it most profitable for farmers' use. 9-16-tf

Merchant Tailors.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW.

ALLEGHENY STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by

WM. M'CLELLAN.

a most complete stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. M'CLELLAN,

No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.

5-13—tf

$999

Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish, but those willing to work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day right in their own localities. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women, and boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of starting you. Particulars free; write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn all about the work at once. Now is the time; don't delay. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 9-5-1y

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RUPTURE

Those wishing Relief and Cure for RUPTURE should consult Dr. J. A. SHERMAN, 736 Broadway, New York, or send for his new book, with Photographic likenesses of bad cases before and after cure. Beware of cheats who pretend to furnish Dr. Sherman's treatment.

One of these fellows, a German clerk, now calling himself Dr. W. G. Crempien, is indicted on complaint of Dr. S. and awaits trial for forgery and embezzlement.

Foundries.

W. P. Duncan & Co,

Bellefonte, Pa.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

BELLEFONTE

PATENT WATER WHEEL,

STEAM ENGINES,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

ROLLING MILL

AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

v5n46a12-1y

Carriages.

REMOVAL.

EDWARD A. BULLOCK & CO,

MILESBURG.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES,

SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS,

AND LUMBER WAGONS

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,

and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**

7-23-1y

GO TO

J. R. BARTROFF

FOR FINE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.

Repairing promptly and neatly done at reasonable rates. 22-3m

E. Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WILLIAM S. GALBRAITH,

PLUMBER,

GAS & STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done nicely and expeditiously All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

W. S. GALBRAITH,

Bellefonte, Pa.

7-1y

Dyeing.

DYEING!

Mrs. Susannah Shope,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

will receive Cloths and Dress Goods, and Articles of Clothing, and Dye them

Any Color to Suit the Owner.

SILK DYEING MADE A SPECIALTY.

Persons wishing dyeing will please send for samples. Residence near the Union Cemetery. 9 10 1y

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Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C. RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. vol7-no8-tf

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ESTABLISHED 1865.

American and Foreign Patents.

GILMORE & CO., SUCCESSORS TO CHAPMAN, HOWSON & CO., Solicitors. Patents procured in all countries. No fees in advance. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office, Extensions before Congress, Infringement suits in different states, and all litigation appertaining to Inventions or Patents. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for pamphlet of sixty pages.

Old Bounty Land Warrants.

The last Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows 2,607,590 acres of Bounty Land Warrants outstanding. These were issued under act of 1855 and prior acts. Gilmore & Co. pay cash for them. Send by registered letter. Where assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.

United States General Land Office.

Contested land cases prosecuted before the United States General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private land claims, mining and pre-emption claims and homestead cases attended to.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

Officers, soldiers, and sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to Gilmore & Co., and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

Pensions.

All officers, soldiers, and sailors wounded, ruptured, or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing Gilmore & Co.

Cases prosecuted by Gilmore & Co. before the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, and the Southern Claims Commission.

Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under the charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to Gilmore & Co. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it.

Address Gilmore & Co.,

47-tf WASHINGTON, D. C.

Bakeries.

BREAD EATERS, ATTEN

Mr. Albert Kauth,

AT THE

Bishop St. Bakery,

is now making the VERY BEST

Bread, Cakes and Pies,

in Bellefonte. Mr. Kauth makes the very best BRETZELS in the county, and is able to supply all demands for that article.

Candies & Confections

of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Jellies and everything good.

ICE CREAM!

An excellent ice cream saloon also attached to the bakery. Call and see me.

8-32-1y ALBERT KAUTH

Oswego Starch.

KINGSFORD'S Oswego Starch

Is the BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL in the world.

Is perfectly PURE—free from acids and other foreign substances that injure linen.

Is STRONGER than any other—requiring much less quantity in using.

Is UNIFORM—softens and finishes work always the same. 2n12

Kingsford's Oswego Corn Starch

Is the most delicious of all preparations for

PUDDINGS, BLANC-MANGE, CAKE, ETC.

THOMAS H. RHOADS

is prepared to do

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING

at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention. ☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. v6n12-1y

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SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-23-1y.

FOR SALE.—Seven acre lot with new house, stable, and other out-buildings thereon, located midway between Bellefonte and State College. Price $2,000. Inquire on premises or address at Bellefonte, Pa. 31-tf ANGELINE McBRIDE.

RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Belting, Packing, Hose, Boots, & Shoes, Clothing, etc. RICHARD LEVICKSON & CO., 724 Chestnut St., Phil. Agents National Rubber Co. 23-48-tf

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50 Visiting Cards with your Name finely printed and 2 Parlor Pictures (Fruit and Landscape), printed in 10 colors, each, the lot sent post-paid for 25 cents. Postage stamps taken as Money. KURTZ & BROTHER, S E cor. 5th & Chestnut sts. Philadelphia. 9-29-3m.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

OUR TERMS
FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte, Pa., by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

at the following rates:
One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid for within 6 months.....2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year 3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion, unless otherwire agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion.

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 5 lines this type, $8.00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
1inch(12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches.....	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches.....	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches.....	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column.....	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column.....	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column.....	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

A. advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.
Bellefonte Pa

Republican State Ticket.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
JAMES P. STERRETT, of Allegheny Co.

FOR TREASURER,
W. B. HART, of Montgomery Co.

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL,
J. A. M. PASSMORE, of Schuylkill Co.

Republican Delegate Election and County Convention.

The Republican voters of Centre county are requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections in the several districts on

Saturday, Sept. 22d, 1877,

for the purpose of electing delegates to the County Convention. The delegates thus chosen will meet at the Court House, in Bellefonte, on

Wednesday, Sept. 26th, 1877,

at 2 o'clock P. M., to nominate a candidate for District Attorney, and to transact such other business as may be deemed best for the interest of the party.

E. M. BLANCHARD,
D. H. HASTINGS, *Chairman.*
Secretary.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

SALINA, KANSAS, Sept. 15, 1877.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—Of course I must give my opinion of Kansas, and as I have been here now a few weeks feel competent to tell you many things about this wonderful land. The people here think this is *the* country—far ahead of all the rest. Well, they may be right—am glad they are so pleased. I believe this country is always in the extreme—whatever it does it does with its might. I know that five minutes rain on last Saturday drenched me and filled my gaiters with water. It is warm now—in August it was hot. The wind is always astir—sometimes for your comfort and sometimes not. The people partake of the spirit of the elements, and are alive to their interests, always pushing ahead, having so much to do and so few to do the work.

Salina is a live place. The merchants are doing a thriving trade. This town is the commercial centre for a large country. You should see the streets crowded with wagons loaded with corn, wheat and broom corn, and the loads of boxes coming from the railroad, all indicating that business is good. There is room here for some of your Eastern capitalists. A move for some of them would do them good. The merchants here are certainly making money rapidly. Salina is improving rapidly. An opera house, to cost about $20,000, is being built. Houses are going up and are badly needed. I am told that fifty families left here because they could get no dwelling place. Houses rent for at least twenty-five per cent. of their cost. The beauty of this place is its handsome, three-story brick school house. The country is good, the soil is fertile, crops simply splendid, wheat in abundance and the corn crop enormous. Potatoes are small and worth seventy-five cents per bushel.

Society is good and the people are friendly. Men are making money, getting good homes, gathering up all the land they can get, and in the near future the advance in the price of land will make them wealthy. This part of Kansas is said to be the best, but then that is said of all other places in the state. The families from Pennsylvania who came here two or three years ago are well situated. I think all of them are pleased with the country and are doing better than they could East. This part of Kansas is settled principally by Pennsylvanians, and they cheerfully do all they can to make others comfortable when they come.

The land is all taken up in this county but can be purchased at from $10 to $20 per acre, and is cheaper than a homestead on the frontier. The K. P. R. R. has land and gives good chances to all who want farms. This road is doing all it can to aid emigration, knowing that when the country is improved the traffic will repay them. They carry household goods at less than one-half rate. Mr. Gillmore, the general land agent for the company here, expects to have an excursion, for every Wednesday, from Pittsburgh to Ellis, about 300 miles west of Kansas City, the round trip to cost about $40, and when here the company shows parties the country if they intend to buy.

From what I know of Kansas, I would advise all parties wishing a home in the West to come along this route, and when you see these fertile valleys, look at the farms, see the crops and price the land, you can decide for yourself. This valley raises some fine fruit, and when here you will change your mind about many things. Come and see for yourself. A trip will pay even if you never buy an acre of land.

A. J. HARTSOCK.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—As a *furor* somewhat pervades our vicinity as to moving West, and this "shifting of locations" may be of essential service to many who are young and hearty, and who are the young of a "swarming hive," it seems but natural they should emigrate. Yet let the "old setters" remain where they are, and not risk the hardships and acclimation of a strong climate, et cætera.

The following lines are beautiful and pathetic, and accord with my feelings and views on the subject.

OLD SETTER.

Goin' West to Die.

Well, here we are, my dear old wife, on board the train at last!
Our little all packed in a trunk, with lock and strap made fast,
I hear the bell a ringin' and the whistle's piercin' cry;
There, wife, we're movin' out of town!—we're going West to die!

We've been from Jane's to John's house, from John's house back to Jane's,
Till now, they've laid their burdens down on board this Western train;
'Tis rather hard to send us off, all crippled up and gray,
To find a place in which to die, two thousand miles away.

Since we broke a keepin' house they've carted us around,
Till now, it seems, a home for us on earth can not be found;
As sure as this old face of mine can ne'er look young again,
So sure we'll never more return to trouble John and Jane.

They send us to a stranger land, o'er an untraveled road,
That Mary in her Western home, may bear the heavy load;
It isn't to be wondered that my eyes are filled with tears,
Or that my form is bendin' with more than weight of years.

I didn't think 'twould come to this—I did not mean it should—
No home is like your own, tho' made with logs of wood,
No bread is sweet when eating it 'mid bitterness and strife;
Few care to fill with peace and joy an old man's closing life.

Now, o'er a long, untraveled road we seek a stranger land—
The old home circle broken up at cruel time's command;
But time cannot destroy our love, 'tis stronger now than when
Our heads wore not the silver looks of three score years and ten.

Since we broke up a keepin' house we've led a wretched life;
Jane puts the blame upon her man, and John upon his wife;
They think not of their infancy—of all those tender years
When we toiled day and night for them, and wiped their flowing tears.

We leave behind us all the scenes of years, dear wife,
And all the friends with whom we've won the victories of life;
We leave behind the little church, where oft [illegible]
But, good wife, we will never leave the God that met us there.

Although these eyes are growin' dim, I still can see to read
The precious truth in God's own word, that children all should heed;
"Honor thy father," saith the Lord—"thy mother honor too;"
"Then shalt though live long in the land that God hath given you."

Our latest day will dawn e're long—our journey's end is nigh—
We're goin' West, to Mary's home, we're going West to die;
Then He who sees the sparrow fall, who counts the ocean's sands,
Will take us to the better home—the house not made with hands.

EDITOR OF REPUBLICAN.—As the farmers have about finished their seeding and are fixing up for winter quarters, anticipating a joyous, peaceful time in the beautiful Autumn, and long, social, winter nights, and in order that harmony may reign supreme—no jarring or bickering among neighbors—I think it but just and right that all should be well posted as to the various laws sustaining and governing their respective localities. You will please, therefore, publish the enclosed in reference to the "Laws about Fencing," which I know all law-abiding farmers (and I think we are all such) will be glad to read and be guided thereby. I shall be pleased to receive and communicate any information that may conduce to the welfare and prosperity of my brother farmers. We who "plow the manor" are unquestionably the "main stay" of the country regardless of the hub-bub about silver, gold, greenbacks, stocks, strikes, riots, &c. More again if desired. From one who tills the soil. FARMER.

Fence and Fence Laws.

Judging from the discussions of our farm clubs we may suppose farmers are beginning to realize that the true office of outside fences, and in fact of all fences, is not to keep out the stock of a neighbor but to restrain his own. As a result of this idea we see that laws preventing stock of any kind from running at large in the highways are gaining in form, and the area over which they extend is every year increasing. It is a mistake to suppose, as many do, that the fruit and grass growing between the fences of a public highway of right belong to the public. The public have only the right of passage over the ground, but have no right to its products, which belong to the owner of the adjoining farm. As soon as the traveler or the stock of the farm diverge on either side of the legal limits of the road they become trespassers to the full extent of the term. In the strict equity it is no excuse that there was no fence, for, as before stated, fences are to keep the proprietor's stock within bounds and not to keep others out. It takes a long time for us to get rid of the idea that a "legal fence" must be "horse high, bull proof, and hog tight." Sooner or later we shall arrive at a point when every farmer will be the judge of the quality of his own fences, or in fact whether he will fence at all.

Much has been said of the injustice and cruelty of a law which prevents a poor man from turning a cow out into the public road. The time spent in hunting her when she fails to come home, and the loss from not being milked at the proper time will usually pay for her keeping in much better pasture. Of all the fence breakers the road cow is possibly the most efficient and active, and independent of her own efforts her presence leads the farm stock, otherwise quiet, to break out and cause trouble. When cows were allowed to run at large it was impossible to keep a bull more than two or three years, for he became so unruly as to be a nuisance to his owner. By the laws excluding stock from the roads this trouble is avoided. - *Philadelphia Times June* 17, 1877.

Second Annual Convention of Poor Directors, etc., of Pennsylvania.

The second annual convention of the Directors of the Poor, Superintendents of Alms-Houses, and Board of Public Charities of the State of Pennsylvania, will be held at the Court House in the city of Lock Haven, Clinton county, commencing Tuesday, October 16th, 1877, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The time of holding the Convention was arranged for the third Tuesday in November. The Executive Committee have decided to change the date to the third Tuesday of October, (November being late in the season, will make it one of the busiest months in the year,) and it is thought a much larger attendance will be had by reason of the change.

A full attendance of the Directors and Overseers of the Poor, Superintendents, Stewards and Chaplains of Alms-houses, and all other persons in any way interested in the care of the poor and insane is desired.

Delegates to the Convention will be entertained at the Fallon House, Irvin House, and Montour House, at the reduced rates of $1.25 per day.

PROGRAMME.

After the election of officers and hearing the reports of Committees and Treasurer, business will be proceeded with as follows:

First.—"The best system of management of Alms-Houses." A paper on this subject will be read by Dr. Diller Luther, general agent Board of Public Charities. To be followed by debate.

Second.—"How can we secure a revision and codification of the Poor Laws." A paper will be read by R. D. McGonnigle, of Allegheny, and the members of the Convention are requested to present such amendments and changes (in writing) as they think are needed, with any plan they can suggest to have the work done.

Third.—"What changes are necessary in our Tramp or Vagrant law to make it more effective." Ten minute addresses will be heard on this subject from the counties represented giving an account of the enforcement of the law in their districts, its effect, etc., with any amendments (in writing) that will make the law more speedy or effective in its working.

Fourth.—"The burial of the dead in our Alms-Houses, and care of the burying grounds." Papers will be read on this subject by Messrs. C. Harvey, Esq., of Delaware county, and G. W. Griffin, Esq., of Erie county. To be followed by debate.

Fifth.—"Schools in our Alms-Houses, and the care of our dependent children." Papers on this subject will be read by Messrs. J. A. Stauffer, Esq., of Franklin county, and J. J. Rebman, Esq., of Dauphin county. To be followed by debate.

Sixth.—"Should a uniform dress be adopted for the inmates of Alms-Houses." Papers on this subject will be read by Messrs. H. Conner, Esq., of Chester county, and G. D. Fronefield, Esq., of Montgomery county. To be followed by debate.

Seventh.—"What system of punishment is best for the inmates of Alms-Houses, for violating rules and orders, etc." Papers on this subject will be read by D. C. Heitz, Esq., of Allegheny county, and J. S. Keech, Esq., of York county. To be followed by debate.

Dr. J. N. Kerlin, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble Minded Children, will present a paper on the management of that institution, which promises to be very interesting. A number of other papers, it is expected, will be read at the Convention, on various matters of interest, and it is the wish of the Executive Committee that all the delegates will come prepared to express themselves on the topics above mentioned, together with any other questions on matters of interest that will be brought before the Convention. Any Delegate, who may wish to prepare a paper upon any subject that would be of interest, is cordially invited to do so.—*Clinton Democrat.*

The treatment Gambetta is receiving is nothing less than arbitrary persecution, tempered by legal formalities. His sentence will, of course, be confirmed next week by the higher Court, since it has no more independence than the magistrates who adjudged him guilty. He will then appear to the Court of Cassation, rather to gain time than to receive justice. Pending that tribunal's decision, he will be subject to imprisonment, but it is expected that the Administration will not violate established usage so far as to place him under arrest while the validity of his sentence is in question. Should the general election of October 14 give the Republicans a powerful majority, the whole proceedings will, of course, be quashed, since in that event Minister Fourtou will be more concerned for his own safety than for the offended dignity of President MacMahon. It is to be hoped that the Republicans will not, in turn, make the Courts an instrument of political prosecution. In view of the lawless conduct of de Broglie, they will have strong provocation to better the example.—*New York Tribune.*

——Every Republican should remember to pay his taxes one month before the election.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14, '77.

A meeting was held last evening at the Board of Trade rooms, this city, to perfect the organization of a "Policy Holders' Protective Union." The chairman stated that the purpose of the organization "is to protect policy holders against the rascalities of fraudulent companies; to break up the system of frauds practiced by some companies, and to uphold honest insurance represented by good companies." Some statements were made relative to the cunning methods of the insurance company wreckers well calculated to destroy the little confidence remaining in this form of investment. The system, it was said, had been made as intricate as possible, the more easily and effectually to trap the unwary.

Under the loose statutes of some states a few sharpers could get a charter and fleece their victims with a minimum risk of punishment. The case of one company was instanced which was started upon a capital of $16,000, and in a little time the originators had control of $10,000,000 nominal assets. Even where those who form the company, owning and controlling the stock, were honest, a wrecker buys a controlling interest, then circulates stories of the company's failure, and a pal enters proceedings in a court of bankruptcy. Nine-tenths of the policy holders, believing them worthless, fail to make the next annual payment, forfeiting of course their policies. The other tenth reinsure in some other company believed to be sound, and the stockholders, chuckling over their success, divide up the millions of assets. The Phoenix Company represented their capital stock as $100,000. Investigation showed but $16,000 paid in, the balance being represented by stockholders' notes; and the report of 1875 showed that these men, with an actual capital of only $16,000, controlled $10,000,000 worth of property. One Goodman arranged to buy more than half the stock. In a letter produced, Goodman asks his cousin, Cassett, for money to buy, intimating that there were literally millions in it. It was shown by testimony that the purchase was made and Goodman had control of $10,000,000 worth of assets upon which to speculate. The speaker, having a $10,000 policy, sued out an injunction to prevent the sale. Furber, chief wrecker, and a poor school teacher five years before, was reputed as worth $10,000,000 at the time of the investigation, and was negotiating to purchase the Phoenix when the injunction was taken out. He also desired to buy the Charter Oak, and got Steadman, an aid, to represent it as insolvent in order to beat down the price. After buying at $150,000, the company was again reported solvent, and the lucky Furber came into possession of $13,000,000 worth of assets by his finesse. Property he bought for a song was put up to about $6,000,000 as assets to cheat fresh victims.

A well-known Washington lawyer incidentally said that perjury was one of the cheapest commodities in the market here; that provided a few hundred dollars could be offered and immunity from punishment guaranteed, anything could be proven in our courts; and that by the judicious use of a few glasses of whiskey the good name of the most respectable among us could be sworn away. Cases cited appeared to substantiate all that he said.

The details relative to Crazy Horse's death have never reached us, and there has been an effort to work up a little mawkish sympathy. But all reliable accounts represent him to have been a dangerous desperado, whose malignity has cost us millions of dollars, as he is alleged to have fermented and precipitated several of the recent outbreaks among the Sioux; and now comes the report that he had concocted a plot to murder Gen. Crook, only a few days before his own death, and which was foiled by the merest chance.

Mr. McCormick's resignation is dated the 7th ult., and will take effect as soon as he can leave his post without embarrassing Secretary Sherman. It is believed here that the mission to St. Petersburg is open to him, and it would gratify a good many sincere reformers to know that he is still to remain in the public service. No one doubted his cordial relations with the President until the *Republican* so positively asserted it, which appears to have caused some to doubt.

There has been some dissatisfaction occasioned by that paper's statement that the whole disposition of the fate of New York custom-house officers was turned over to Mr. Evarts; and it naturally occurs to many to ask how much reform has gained by taking the matter of official appointments and removals out of the hands of a state delegation and resting them all in the hands of one man. LEO.

—Sunset Cox thinks he is sure of being elected Speaker. So is Randall, and so, likewise, is Sayler. Somebody is going to be disappointed, and as to Cox, he is as little of a prophet as he is of little profit. The sunset of life does not give him mystical lore.

Additional Locals.

——We are sure, unless all signs fail, and we do not see how they can, to have the largest display at the coming County Fair ever witnessed in this nick-o'-woods.

IMPOSING UPON FARMERS.—It ought to be unnecessary to warn farmers to beware of traveling patent-right agents who are constantly "prowling around" for victims. But it seems that many farmers are as easily tempted as a boy with his first nickle in his pocket when he sees a confectionery, and then fall a victim to their own greed too often. The farmer who has any sense will never buy an article from a strolling agent when he can get all he requires at a reliable hardware store, where he knows the merchant and is himself known. At this season the rural districts are full of these patent-right agents vending farming implements, etc. In no case should a farmer buy of these men, because no farmer ever dealt with such hucksters without being cheated. The scamps, in nine cases out of ten, make pilgrimages purposely to plunder unsuspecting farmers, and, where they can avoid it, never visit the same locality twice in the same season. The safer plan is not to buy of a stranger what you can get at a store where you are known and know the merchant. The local merchant, for all varieties of supply, is the safest party to traffic with farmers, and they must confide in him alone.

THE SPARROW. — Many of our exchanges have lately proclaimed a war of extermination against the English sparrows, for fear that they will drive out every other bird. It is true the sparrow is very aggressive, but we do not believe that there is an authentic case on record since their importation and introduction into this country, of their having driven any of the native song birds from their former haunts. We are sorry to see that so many of the papers are arrayed against the little fellows, and have advised their destruction. For our part, we must say that we are friends of the sparrow. The little songsters have many faults, no doubt, just as those who would war on them have faults but they have many good and commendable traits withal. They are quite domestic in their habits, and are deadly and destructive enemies of the curculio, the caterpillar, and numerous other pests of the insect tribe. Their good acts largely overbalance their bad traits. But few people take this view of it. The sparrow often does considerable injury to ornamental and other vines, but perhaps not half the injury that would be done by the insects which it destroys. Many farmers make war on certain species of birds whose habit it is to gather in the fields after planting, and take up few hills of corn. They look upon him as an enemy, when perhaps those same birds repay the farmer a hundred fold for the few grains taken, by the quantity of insects, ants and cut-worms which they destroy while hunting for and scratching out a few grains of corn. All insectiverous birds are friends of the farmer, and should be so treated. The laws passed by the Legislature for their protection should be rigidly enforced.

—Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, whose love for Mr. Randall is of that fervid kind which jealousy always inspires, takes leave to remark that he thinks the subsidy question will be one too many for his colleague. He announces, and this will be especially interesting news for the South, that the anti-subsidy plank in the Pennsylvania Democratic platform was "entirely the handiwork of Randall and his friends." Having aimed this shot in one direction, Mr. Wallace turns about and remarks that "Throckmorton, of Texas, is, I understand, for Randall, and Throckmorton is understood specially to represent the Texas Pacific interest in his state." There is a basis for a good deal of music in these brotherly observations.

FOR YOUR DIARY.—You will no longer dread the hour for taking medicine, if you are careful to purchase Jamaica Cough Syrup when in need of such a remedy. Its pleasant taste and remarkable curative effects have secured for it the largest sale of any preparation for coughs and colds now before the public. Jamaica Vegetable Liver Pills will promote the healthy action of that organ, and should be in every home. These medicines are for sale by all druggists in Bellefonte. 9 26 1y eow

Dr. Van Dyke's Sulphur Soap.

DR. VAN DYKE, whose life long specialty, and world-wide reputation for curing Skin Diseases, has endeavored for years to combine an EXTERNAL TREATMENT. He has accomplished this desirable result in the preparation of his compound "SULPHUR SOAP," the merits of which are spoken of by thousands; it is highly recommended to all our readers. Price 25 cts., by mail, 35 cts. a box; 3 cakes, 60 cts., by mail 75 cts. Office, 50 N. 5th st. Wholesale D pot, 400 N. 3d st., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists. 9 27 1yeow

"How I WISH that my Skin was as white and soft as yours," said a lady the other day to a female friend. "You can easily make it so," said the lady addressed. "How!" inquired the first speaker. USE GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP. Sold by all Druggists.

Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cts. 37-4w

Dry Goods.

WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES

WE HAVE Carpets at 20 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 25 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 30 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 35 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Tapestry Brussels at $1 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Tapestry Brussels at $1 WE HAVE

RAG CARPETS
RAG CARPETS
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HEMP CARPETS
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VENETIAN CARPETS
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HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
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OIL CLOTHS
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OIL CLOTHS
WINDOW SHADINGS
WINDOW SHADINGS
WINDOW SHADINGS
WINDOW SHADINGS
PATENT SPRING FIXTURES
PATENT SPRING FIXTURES
PATENT SPRING FIXTURES
PATENT SPRING FIXTURES
MOTH-PROOF CARPET FELT
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PILLOW CASINGS
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PILLOW CASINGS
LADIES DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS

WE HAVE Dolmans at $2 50 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Dolmans at $3 00 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Dolmans at $3 50 WE HAVE

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
IN THE LATEST STYLES
IN THE LATEST STYLES
N THE LATEST STYLES
N THE LATEST STYLES

We Have Dress Goods at 5 cts We Have
We Have Dress Goods at 10 cts We Have
We Have Dress Goods at 12½ cts We Have
We Have Ladies' Shoes at $1.00 We Have
We Have Ladies' Shoes at $1.25 We Have
We Have Ladies' But'n shoes at $1.50 We Have
We Have Men's Plow shoes at $1.25 We Have

In fact, our entire stock which has just been received at prices that will well afford comparison with any others.

S. & A. LOEB.

HARDWARE AND STOVES! HARDWARE AND STOVES!

THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.

We have a very large and complete stock of Hardware, the largest that was ever before offered by any firm to the people of this county, and are selling at the very lowest possible rates

IRON, STEEL AND NAILS, LOCKS, GLASS AND PUTTY,

Pure White Leads and Linseed Oil; Turpentines and Varnishes, all which we warrant to give satisfaction. Our Pure Lead will cover as much surface as any in the market and cannot be excelled for whiteness. **READY MIXED PAINT** put up in any quantity to suit people, from one-pound cans to one gallon cans, all ready for use. These paints we warrant to be mixed with pure lead and oil, and are free from all adulteration.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.—We pay special attention to this branch, and keep a full line of Saws, Chisels, Hammers, and Bailey's Iron Planes; **Horse Nails of all kinds,** Trace Chains, Hames, Etc. **FULL LINE OF SADDLERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.** COACH WOOD WORK—Spokes, Felloes, Patent Wheels of the most improved patents; Mrs. Potts' Improved Flat Irons, cheap, convenient and durable—polished or nickel-plated. Johnston's Prepared Kalsomine; put up in 6-pound packages; easily put on, and cheaper than paper. We have all colors.

STOVES.

We have the only Reversible, Top-plate Cooking Stoves in the market. The Keystone, Susquehanna and Juniata, which we warrant to be the best Bakers and the heaviest stoves in the market, we will sell at the very lowest price and give written guarantees. Also all kinds of Ranges and other Stoves COME AND SEE OUR KEYSTON COOK STOVE; IT IS THE HAND SOMEST IN THE WORLD.

——Sechler, the popular grocer, is selling groceries of all kinds at prices which defy competition.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Art Publishing.

Few people are aware of the wonderful progress that Art has made in this country during the last quarter of a century. It is but a few decades since, that those who desired to beautify and adorn their homes were obliged to depend almost entirely on foreign artists. But such a state of affairs in this age of progress and improvement could not last long with the great American people. Genius, from the East to the West, from the North to the Gulf of Mexico on the south, answered the demand for beauty, taste and refinement, and to-day our leading artists are not surpassed by the leading modern masters of Art in Europe.

Great Art publishing establishments have sprung up, and by various processes the finest and most expensive paintings are reproduced in all their elegance and beauty, and at a price within the means of the masses. So that no one need be without the refining influences of beautiful pictures at home.

Among the progressive leading art publishing firms of the country, we take pleasure in mentioning George Stinson & Co., of Portland, Maine. They were among the first in the business, and we can only understand the colossal proportions their trade has assumed by remembering that this is a great and mighty nation of nearly fifty million people. We cannot better illustrate the magnitude of their business than to state the amount of money paid by them for postage stamps during the year 1876; we have the figures direct from the firm, or we should think there was some mistake. They paid for postage stamps during the year 1876, thirty-three thousand one hundred and four dollars and ninety-two cents ($33,104.92), and, in connection with this it should be remembered that only the small orders were sent by mail, the larger going by express and freight. George Stinson & Co's agents are to be found in every state in the Union and Dominion of Canada, and in every county with scarcely an exception.

Long since, this enterprising firm recognized the value of printer's ink judiciously used in advertising, and they inform us that without it they could never have extended their business as it is to day, in three times the number of years. A short time since they paid in a single day twenty-four thousand dollars ($24 000.00) on a contract for newspaper advertising. They evidently long since found the road to success and have neither turned to the right nor the left. Three things are necessary for eminent success in business: First, standard, honest goods that the people generally need and desire—let them be the best, whatever the line of business; second, let your prices be reasonable—as low as possible; third, let the people know what you have, and what you can do by liberal and persistent advertising, and you will find low prices, made known and proved, will bring trade that will give a larger income than can be made in any other way.

Littell's Living Age.

The numbers of this standard eclectic for the weeks ending Sept. 8th and 15th, respectively, contain "The England of Elizabeth," *Edinburgh Review*; "A Chapter on the French Renaissance," *Contemporary Review*; installments of "Green Pastures and Pickadilly," by William Black, and of "Pauline," by L. B. Walford; "Nelson in the Bay of Naples," *Blackwood*; "Harriet Martineau," *Nineteenth Century*; "Norway and the Maelstrom," *Spectator*; "John and Sarah Kemble," *Temple Bar*; "Murat as King of Naples," *Blackwood*; "Pictures in Holland, on and off Canvas," *Contemporary*; "Electricity in War," *Nature*; "General Impressions," *Saturday Review*; besides shorter articles, and choice poetry.

For fifty-two such numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,000 pages a year), the subscription price ($8) is low; while for $10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4 monthlies or weeklies with *The Living Age* for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Gay, Boston, are the publishers.

Wide Awake for September, 1877.

The literary world has a rare treat in *Wide* [illegible] the twelve pages of delightful gossip it gives concerning the poet, R. H. Stoddard. The graphic account of his early life reads like a romance. It is illustrated by three portraits and an interior. The number opens with a frontispiece illustrative of Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt's poem, "Passing the Gypsy Camp." This is followed by "Katie's Adventures," a long and good story by Mrs. Ella Rodman Church. "Obild Marion" is as interesting as ever; this time, to the mortification of "Uncle Will," she sings in the streets of the Austrian Capital while Harry stands on his head and passes around his cap for pennies. "Soloman's Seal," the serial by Sophie May, has grown intensely interesting. Mrs. Thayer has a charming story of "My Summer Boarder," and there are many other attractions, poetical, pictorial, musical and enigmatical, chief among them being the ninth "Adventure of Miltiades Peterkin Paul," by John Brownjohn.

Only $2.00 per annum. Ella Farman, editor. D. Lothrop & Co., publishers, Boston.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,

For the Cure of Consumption, Coughs and Cold. The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, for the Cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, &c.

The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of Indigestion.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the Cure of Liver Complaint, &c.

These pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger as they are free from calomel, and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of Consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood; and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of Consuption, if taken in time, and the use of the medicines perverted in.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines for sale by all Druggists.

New Advertisements.

Valuable Farm FOR SALE.

AT OAK HALL,

CENTRE COUNTY, PA., ON LINE OF

L. S. C. RAILROAD

CONTAINING ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX ACRES.

Well Improved,

EXCEPT SIXTEEN ACRES

GOOD YOUNG TIMBER.

Water Privileges cannot be surpassed. There is also a good fruit bearing Orchard on the premises. The buildings are very suitable and convenient for farm. will sell all or in part, say 116 acres—with buildings—south of Railroad line, if desired; or 50 acres north of Railroad. Will make a good business place. Address

JOHN S. FOSTER,

35 tf Boalsburg, Centre County, Pa.

A HOME

Boarding School,

FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

Thorough Instruction.

HEALTH, MORALS AND MANNERS,

A SPECIALTY.

Reference—D. G. Bush.

SARAH E. FELL,

37 4t Mechanicsville, Bucks Co., Pa.

The RUSSO-TURKISH WAR

AGENTS WANTED!

For this Comprehensive, Superbly Illustrated History of the present momentous struggle in the East. Its accurate Maps, Plans and many Elegant Engravings are a special feature. It gives a Graphic History of each Country, with historic and descriptive sketches of the primitive manners, picturesque customs and domestic life of the contestants. Describes the

DREADFUL MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS

in Bulgaria; the Frightful Turkish Attrocities in other places; the uprising of the masses in Herzegovina. It gives the Stirring Battles and Thrilling Incidents of the war, and is the most fascinating and exacting work of the age. Agents are sure of prompt and ready sale. Prospectus Books now ready.

Also Agents Wanted on our Grand Combination Prospectus representing

150 DISTINCT BOOKS

of Universal interest. It includes Agricultural, Biographical, Historical, Religious and Miscellaneous Works, with size, title, and description of each book, specimen pages and specimen illustrations. Sales made from this Prospectus when all single books fail. Also on our

FINE FAMILY BIBLES ENGLISH & GERMAN

PROTESTANT & CATHOLIC,

with Invaluable Illustrated Aids and Superb Bindings. Nearly 100 styles Superior to all others and indispensable to every family.

☞ Particulars free. Address

JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers,

9 36 tf Philadelphia.

SANFORD'S JAMAICA GINGER.

The only combination of the true Jmacia Ginger with choice Aromatics and French Brandy, is a delicious, harmless and strengthening substitute for all kinds of stimulants. It promptly relieves Dyspepsia, Oppression after eating, and every species of indigestion, corrects all disturbances of the Stomach and Bowels, and cures Cramps, Chills, Fevers and Malaria. Ask for Sanford' Ginger. 34-4

JACKSON'S BEST & ABOVE ALL.

These brands of Sweet Plug are acknowledged by all to be the **Finest Chewing Tobaccos** in the market. Put up in all shapes and sizes, in mahogany and black wrappers. Sold by the trade generally. Send for samples to the manufacturers.

C. A. JACKSON & CO., Petersburg, Va.

Geo. F. Wardle, General Agent,

36 4t Nos. 3 and 5 South Water Street, Phila.

In Memoraſm. By sending your name and address I will send you a beautiful Lithograph in the form of a Memorial for a deceased relative or friend, with name, date, age and inscription in verse, handsomely inscribed in gold, place for photograph or flowers. Price only 50 cents per copy. In sending order write name correctly, also dates if to be inserted. Address,

WM. RAMSEY,

37-3t 1621 N. 21st St., Philadelphia Pa.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS

Sellers' Liver Pills have stood for Thirty years a Standard Remedy for the cure of Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Sick Headache, and all Derangements of the Liver.

"Sellers' Vermifuge, the great Worm Destroyer," expelled 400 large, live worms from my child, 2 years old. Wm. Server, St. Louis, Mo. Price each 25c. If your druggist don't keep them, send for them. E. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'r, Pittsburgh, Pa.

9 22 yeow

25 ELEGANT CARDS, No two alike. With name, 10 cts., post paid. Howard & Co., Nassau, N. Y. 36-4t

Legal Notices.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County. No. 245 August T. 1877. Jane E. Reynolds *et al* vs. B. F. Quinby.

The auditor appointed by the court to distribute the money in the hands of L. W. Munson, sheriff, arising from the sale of the property of said defendant, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on Thursday, September 27, 1877, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his office in Bellefonte.

35 3t S. D. GRAY, Auditor.

CAUTION.—Mrs. Rebecca Rupert, having left the township Liberty, where she has been a township charge, all persons are cautioned against trusting her or furnishing her with goods or board on the township account, as the overseers of the poor will settle no bill by her contracted.

SAMUEL GLOSSNER,
JOHN SCHENCK,
34-3t* Overseers of the Poor

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of John C. Bricker, deceased, late of Harris township, having been granted to the undersigned, he requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated, according to law, for settlement.

JOHN MUSSER, JR.,
9-35-6t* Executor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the estate of Peter Klinefelter, deceased. The undersigned Auditor appointed to ascertain advancements made by decedent in his life time to his children, and to make distribution of the balance of funds in the hands of the Executors and in the hands of the Trustee to sell the real estate of said decedent, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte on the 25th day of September, 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons having claims are requested to present the same before the Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said funds.

WILBUR F. READER,
Sept. 5, 1877. 9-35-3t Auditor.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration, *cum testamento annexo*, have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Alexander Eqmiston, late of Union township, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them for settlement.

J. M. BLAIR,
WILLIAM BROWER,
9-35-6t* Administrators.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA SS.—At Bellefonte, the 13th day of September, A. D., 1877. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel Baum, of Bellefonte, in the county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, in this said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on creditor's petition, by the district court of said district.

ADAM HOY,
Assignee, &c.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, the undersigned will expose to sale by public outcry on the premises, on Saturday, October 13, 1877, at two o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, late of James Pheasant, deceased, to wit: A tract of land situate in Howard township, Centre county, adjoining lands of Christian Bowers, James Antes, James Turner and others, containing about twelve and one-half acres, or thereabouts, about eight acres cleared up and in good state of cultivation, balance covered with good sapling timber. Thereon erected a dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings; good orchard and two good springs.

Terms:—One half in cash upon confirmation of the sale, and balance in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. A rare opportunity is offered of securing a valuable property upon easy terms.

J. K. LEATHERS,
Administrator to estate of James Pheasant, deceased. 37-4t

Mountain Eagle, Pa., Sept. 12, 1877.

Miscellaneous.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT

The highest premiums awarded to

B. J. Williams,

Manufacturer of

Window Shades and Venitian Blinds.

The largest assortment in the city at prices to suit the times. Window Shades hung with the improved patent fixtures at $2 per window. Blinds repainted and trimmed to look equal to new. Store shades made and lettered. Cornices, Lambrequin Wire Screens, Window Awnings, Repairing, &c. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

B. J. WILLIAMS.
36 tf 16 North Sixth Street, Phila.

WE WILL mail one and one-half dozen of the most beautiful new chromos, in French oil color, ever seen for $1.00. They are mounted in 8x10 black enamel and gold mats, oval opening and outsell any thing now before the public. Satisfaction guaranteed. Two samples for 25 cents, or six for 50 cents. Send 10 cents for grand illustrated catalogue with chromo of Moonlight on the Rhine, or 20 cts for two Landscapes and Calla Lilies on black ground. J. LATHAM & CO., 419 Washington street, Boston, Mass. Headquarters for Chromos, Engravings, and Art Works. **A FORTUNE.**

june, sept. & oct.

TRIFLING

WITH A COLD IS ALWAYS DANGEROUS

USE

WELLS' Carbolic Tablets,

a sure remedy for **COUGHS,** and all diseases of the **THROAT, LUNGS, CHEST, and MUCOUS MEMBRANE.**

PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

C. N. CRITTENTON, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York. 36-4w

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. One agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Maine. 37-1 year

NEW OPENING.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

SEWING MACHINES, PIANOS & ORGANS.

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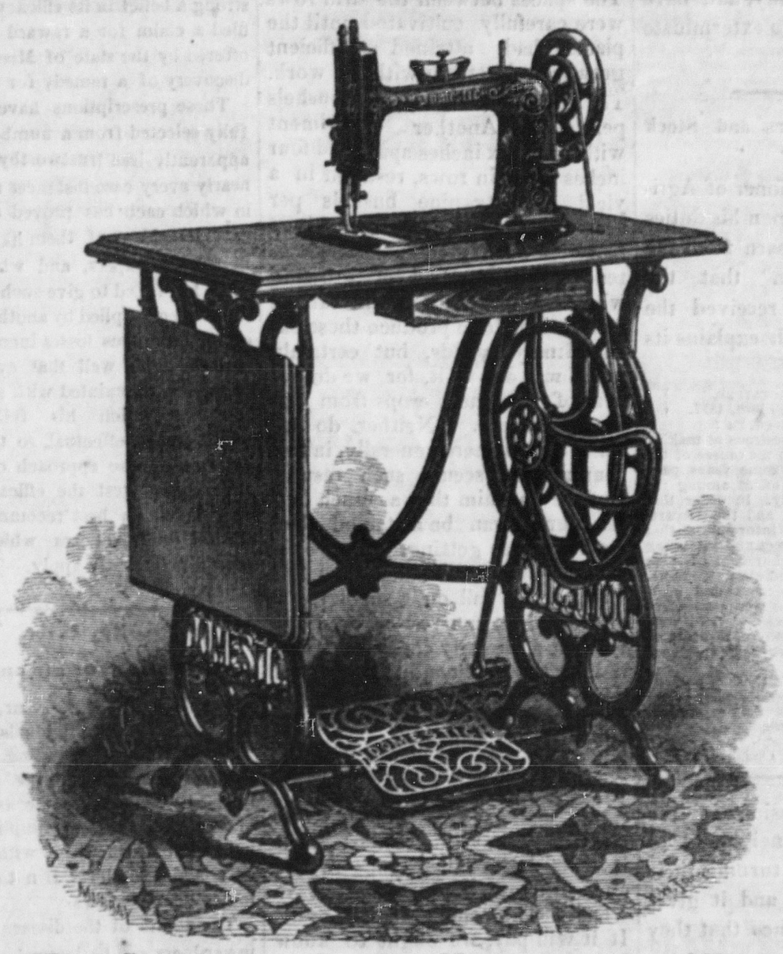

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FIVE CENTS!

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1 handsome white neck-tie	5c
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1 handsome set Shirt Studs	5c
2 Rolls Tape	5c
144 Shirt Buttons	5c
72 Hooks and Eyes	5c
1 Bolt of 8 yards Wall Paper	5c
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It is not to be supposed that we deal only in 5-cent goods. On the contrary our assortment of

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School Books, Blank Books, Gold Pens and Pencils, Pocket-books, Desks, Etc., Etc., is not excelled by any country book store in the State.

WANTED.—A first-class housekeeper can find a situation by applying to Mrs. J. C. Hoover, of Julian. None but a first-class girl need apply. 3 -3t

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Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, 187 East Washington St., Chicago, Ills, for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from early abuses or infection of either Sex. Seminal Weakness producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, permanently cured; diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and Catalogue of important information by express. 29R. OLIN'S Female Pills, $5 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE 224 pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both Sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

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$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—8 stem-winder. Free with every order. Oct-3t free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Farm, Garden & Household.

Poultry Cholera.

We continue to learn that poultry cholera is prevailing to some extent in various parts of the county—more especially in Ferguson, Half Moon and Patton townships. It will please us if some of the farmers whose flocks of fowls are suffering from this scourge will answer the following questions:

What is the variety?

Do they get any attention? If so, how much?

Have you a house for them? If so, how constructed?

Do they hunt their living?

If you feed them, what kind of food?

Do you furnish drink for them? If so, how frequently?

Have they a good place to dust themselves?

Do you ever examine your house and fowls for lice, or parasites? If so, did you find any, and have you used any efforts to exterminate them?

Important to Farmers and Stock Raisers.

Our new Commissioner of Agriculture has entered upon his duties in earnest, and we learn from the Clinton "Republican" that the Hon. L. A. Mackey received the following letter which explains its object:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 18th, 1877.

Hon. L. A. Mackey, Lock Haven, Pa.:

Sir:—This Department is desirous of making a thorough investigation into the causes of the many diseases now, and for some years past, prevailing with such fatal effect among the farm animals of the country. In order that this work may be facilitated and the Department put in possession of information that will enable it to form a correct understanding of the extent, nature and character of these diseases, and the remedies indicated therefor, I would thank you for the names and post-office address of some of the more prominent stock and poultry breeders and dealers of your district; and also the address of respectable veterinary surgeons who have had experience in this direction.

These names should include those of persons residing in localities where diseases of a general or local character prevail, either among horses, cattle, sheep, hogs or poultry.

Your obedient servant,
WM. G. LEDUC, Commissioner.

SINCE the depression in the lumber trade, our neighbors of Clearfield county are turning their attention to farming, and it gives us pleasure to announce that they are meeting with success, as the following item from one of our exchanges conclusively demonstrates:

THE WHEAT RAISERS.—Our wheat gatherings this week knocks the last week's crop into a cocked hat. A neighbor informs us that Daniel Starr, who resides in the upper end of Pike township, near New Millport, cut ninety-five dozen of wheat off three acres. He threshed thirty-one dozen, and cleaned up thirty bushels of wheat. That is truly a *star* yield.

We also learn that Ellis Kyler, of Goshen township, threshed and cleaned up one hundred and five bushels of wheat, the product of three and one-half acres.

Well, when the hills of Clearfield produce thirty bushels of wheat to the acre, there is no use in growling, or discussing the question of starvation. Go to work and clear your land, and put your crops in the ground in good season, and we will live as happy here as they do anywhere else on the globe.

Two weeks ago we published an article on "How to get rid of the Cabbage Worm," which recommended the use of buckwheat flour or wheat shorts. One of our subscribers informs us that he has tried wheat shorts, which has proved successful. A handful sprinkled on a cabbage head is sufficient, after which in a few days the cabbage will be entirely clear of the pest.

A DELICATE TOMATO SALAD.—Many who like tomatoes prefer them most of all in a raw state, as relish, served with various combinations of vinegar, oil and mustard—some using only a little vinegar, others using no vinegar, but a combination of oil and mustard. A great improvement on any of these is made by using the juice of a lemon only. In this way good tomatoes, skinned by putting them in scalding water for a minute, allowed to cool, cut in slices and a good lemon squeezed over them, form one of the most grateful and wholesome dishes obtainable in summer. For salads we prefer skinning with a sharp knife without immersing in hot water.

SPICED TOMATOES.—To six pounds of fruit allow four pounds of white sugar; one quart of cider vinegar—not too strong; half an ounce each of ground cinnamon, cloves and allspice; cook in a porcelain kettle one hour, then put in jars and cover tightly.

Cultivating Wheat.

We have been so used to having poor yields of wheat that good yields, such as are reported from many sections this year, startle us; and the reports are generally discredited by those who have no stronger evidence than a newspaper item. Many of these reports are exaggerated, no doubt, and a story, it is said, never loses anything by the telling; so that accounts coming direct from first hands frequently swell to gross exagerations before they have traveled far. We have received several remonstrances from leaders for publishing such reports. One man writes that he don't believe a yield of 45 bushels per acre has been secured in this country, this year, and calls upon the men who make such reports to prove their assertions. We have no doubt that even greater yields than this can be proven, and further, we think that greater yields than have been reported this year are possible. And this brings us to the point we intended to write about when we commenced—that of cultivating wheat. We have just been reading an account of experiments made in England, in dipping wheat and cultivating it like corn, with the hoe—the seed planted in drills, one foot apart, and four inches apart in the rows. The spaces between the drill rows were carefully cultivated until the plants had attained sufficient growth to interfere with the work. The result was eighty-four bushels per acre. Another experiment with rows six inches apart and four inches apart in rows, resulted in a yield of sixty-nine bushels per acre. Other cases might be given in which even greater success attended this method of growing wheat. We do not claim that the cultivation alone produce these extraordinary yields, but certainly much was due to it, for we do not hear of any such crops from ordinary culture. Neither do we claim that farmers generally, in this country, can secure such results. But we do claim that a much better average can be atttained than we have been getting. We would suggest that our readers test this method this fall on a small patch of ground—a square rod or more. Have it accurately measured, put it into the best condition, and see what your land is capable of producing. Every one of our readers who raised wheat can do this without any inconvenience. How many will agree to do so, and report the result next year? There is no nonsense about this matter. If it is beneficial to other crops to hoe and cultivate them, why not to wheat? The principle is the same. If it will pay, we ought to know it, and we will never find out without trying. You may be compelled to cultivate the square rod with the hand hoe; but if it is found to increase the crop to an extent that will justify the work, implements for cultivating by horse power will speedily be forthcoming.—[Practical Farmer.

Hog Cholera—Preventives and Cures.

The ravages of hog cholera are confined to no single locality or climate, and have, probably, been more disastrous to the porcine race than all the other diseases to which it is subject. Hitherto no satisfactory diagnosis of the malady has been made, nor has any certain specific remedy for it been discovered. The efficacy of several preventives and even of a cure or two are vouched for, however, by reliable men in different parts of the country, and as a trial of some of these may be of advantage to some of our readers, we have for some time back been collecting them from the different journals in which they have been described, and here condense those among our collection which seem to have the most trustworthy endorsement.

Give regularly in their food, about twice a week, half a teaspoonful of spirits of turpentine to each hog, and keep salt where they can use it at their pleasure. This, it is confidently claimed, has not only proved thoroughly effective in preventing the disease, even when the hogs were allowed to run with those that were constantly dying with it, but hogs have been cured by it that were seriously affected.

Another gentleman states that although his neighbors have for years been losing their hogs he has never seen any symptoms of it among his own, and he attributes it to the onions which he is very careful to have cooked with their food at least twice a week.

And still another claims that his exemption from sharing with his neighbor's heavy losses by the disease must be owing to his practice of cooking poke salad or root in their food at least once a week.

Another says: Take one teacupful of pulverized copperas and mix with one gallon of salt, and salt the hogs with the mixture twice a week regularly while the disease prevails in your neighborhood. This is said to be a sure preventive, and has been known to cure in many instances after the disease has commenced.

Take blue vitrol—often called blue stone—at the rate of a tablespoonful for every ten grown hogs or fifteen pigs. Use enough of water to dissolve it, then add a sufficiency of fresh milk and give to the animals immediately. While the disease is prevailing in the country, this remedy ought to be given twice a week for two weeks, then once a week and afterwards once a month. A cure for worms also.

Make concentrated lye into soap by the usual rule. Take one pail of soap to fifty hogs. Put it in a kettle, add water and two pounds of soap and boil it. Then add dish-water and milk, or anything to make it taste good, till you have about what the hogs will drink. Just when ready to let the hogs in scatter two pounds of soda in the troughs. The object is to have it foaming as the hogs come to drink. The next day go through the same operation. After the second day, skip a day, then give for two days, and you may turn them out cured. If you connot get the hog to drink, then knock him on the head to prevent him from giving the disease to the others.

Turnips, it is very strongly claimed, are a certain preventive of the disease, and unless the hog is too far gone to eat, the use of them, fed exclusively, will infallibly cure him. Major Mellon, the discoverer of this specific, has so strong a belief in its efficacy that he has filed a claim for a reward of $10,000, offered by the state of Missouri for the discovery of a remedy for this disease.

These prescriptions have been carefully selected from a number of others apparently less trustworthy, because in nearly every case instances are specified in which each has proved entirely efficacious. Most of them have appeared in several papers, and where one of these has failed to give such an example it has been supplied by another. In view of the enormous losses incurred by this malady, it is well that every farmer should be acquainted with some of the remedies which his fellow-farmers vouch for as effectual, so that he may at once, on the approach or attack of the disease, test the efficacy of that specific which best recommends itself to his judgment, or which he can most conveniently apply.—[Rural New Yorker.

Hay Fever.

Its Nature, Its Origin and its Cure.

At this season of the year, to a few select and favored individuals, the above caption is full of meaning. It is true that the term "Hay Fever" is a misnomer, but while the name as applied is meaningless, the thing implied is a veritable reality as the writer with tears in his eyes and a full head, if not a full heart, most solemnly avows.

The nature of the disease in its true inwardness can be learned only by personal experience. You obtain only a faint idea of the thorough and exquisite torture of the victim by his squeous, inflamed and blinking eyes, and his convulsive sneezing. The pressure of forty atmospheres upon his head; the stinging sensation as of a thousand needles pricking the nostrils; the irresistable impulse to blow the nose constantly, only to increase the irritation; the blinding, painful effect of light upon the eyes, and the coughing, choking and smothering in the last stages of the disease can never be adequately described.

The disease is as obsure as to its origin, as it is indescribable in its nature. It has been written about for the last sixty years, and still remains a mystery. It is supposed, however, that it is caused by emanations from the vegetable kingdom. The name would imply that the cause is contained in emanations from hay. New or freshly mown hay is said to cause the symptoms in some persons, but in the vast majority of cases the cause is found in emanations from some other kind of vegetation, all owing to the peculiar idiosyncrasy of the individual affected. The argument in favor of its vegetable origin is found in the fact that the disease never persists or is developed after a frost. In the Southern States and in Canada it is unknown. It is never known at sea, and persons find instant and entire relief after a few hours' voyage. It is also unknown in all places where there is little or no vegetation.

The man who discovers the true and exact cause of the disease, will at least satisfy the curiosity of a large, respectable and select class of suffering humanity.

For the consolation of those affected, it may be said that the disease can be cured. The two principal ingredients necessary are time and patience; amount of time required, from four to six weeks, and of patience an amount about equal to that possessed by Job. Another grain of comfort in the cup of our affliction is that it is said to be a disease peculiar only to the intellectual. That is, that while not all who are intellectual get it, all who do get it are intellectual. Perhaps the least said about this phrase of the disease the better. Daniel Webster, however, was subject to it all his lifetime, and died with it if not of it. Two of our own townsmen also are now off to Minnesota for the same purpose, but it is said they have it there as badly as if they had staid at home. How sorry we are, and how much we do pity them! The above examples may suffice to show the select character of the disease in its preference for the intellectual only. The man who discovers a preventive for the disease which is less expensive than a trip to the White Mountains or to Minnesota, or who discovers a cure which requires less time and patience than the cure above announced, will be a benefactor whose memory this select and intellectual class will ever revere.

CATARRHUS AUTUMNALIS.

TOMATO CATSUP.—One bushel of tomatoes, three large teacupfuls of salt, two tablespoonfuls of cayenne pepper, four ounces of light black pepper, two ounces of whole allspice, two ounces of whole cloves and four ounces of grated nutmeg. Wash the tomatoes, put them into a kettle and mash as fine as possible. Add the salt and spices and boil two hours. Then strain through a seive, carefully rubbing through the pulp. Put back and boil, and at the end of four hours remove. When cold bottle and seal, and keep in a cool, dry place. When boiling it should be stirred almost constantly so that it may not burn. We also find it advisable to wire the corks.

Woman's Dress.

A lady writes to a morning paper protesting against "the prevailing mode of wearing dresses of inordinate length and carrying their superfluous folds in one hand." She declares the fashion is "inelegant" and "positively ridiculous, as well as vulgar." And who can dissent from this? Every woman met in the street goes along holding her dress with one hand. The lady descends from her carriage, makes a spasmodic dart at the hem of her garment, snatches it as a trout does a fly, and then stumbles into house or store. The shop girl, mincing along the avenues, twists her skirt about her ankles, displaying a petticoat that in many cases would be improved by a judicious application of soap, water and a washerwoman's muscle, and at the same time disclosing to the sight of man hosiery of the most pronounced and violent type. She smirks along with all the affectation of a fice lady. Even women with market baskets on their arms go ambling along with dress up in one hand, and their day's dinner in the other. Of course it is an absurd fashion, but the only females who seem to be superior to it are the rag pickers and other street-scavengers, who go about picking and scraping, with skirts that only reach the ankles.—[N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

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AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN

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constantly on hand at this office and for sale at 5 cts apiece, or 50 cts per dozen.

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If you want large Posters,
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If you want job printing of any description in as good style as at any other Job Printing Establishment in the country, and at very moderate prices, leave your orders at the REPUBLICAN office, where they will be attended to. Job printing of every description done neatly, cheaply and quickly.

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Strawbridge & Clothier,

ARE NOW OPENING ONE OF THE MOST SUPERB ASSORTMENTS OF

DRESS FABRICS,

BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, EVER OFFERED IN THIS COUNTRY, OUR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

800 PIECES FRENCH ARMURES, At 50, 55 and 75 cts.

500 PIECES MATELASSE BEIGES, In every width and quality.

200 PIECES EMPRESS POPLINS, All wool and in all the new shades, 45, 50 and 62½ cts.

1,000 Pieces Black Cashmeres, In twenty different qualities, from 50 cts. to $2 00 per yard.

These goods, made expressly to our own order, are, we believe, made by the best maker and dyed by the best dyer in the world. In regard to beauty of appearance and durability in wear they are not equalled by any other goods.

IN DOMESTIC DRESS FABRICS, We also offer all the best makes, fresh from the mills, at the lowest cash prices.

We are distributing large quantities of MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS In every standard make, at prices peculiar to ourselves.

Also—

CANTON FLANNELS, Of which we offer 2,000 pieces of every known quality and price.

IN BLANKETS AND QUILTS, We are now prepared to exhibit goods manufactured in this country and Europe, expressly for ourselves.

In Housefurnishing Linen Goods, We offer an immense stock personally selected in Ireland and Scotland by our own linen buyer.

OUR STOCK OF FLANNELS Is also larger than ever before.

STAPLE FABRICS, Made of cotton, wool or linen, we offer inducements not to be surpassed in the United States.

NOTE.—Send for samples of whatever you may need in Dry Goods, and we will guarantee your orders will be filled promptly and satisfactorily.

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1877— —1877

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We will sell fine Suits for less money than elsewhere.
We will sell anything in our store cheaper than elsewhere.
Why will you buy common store clothes when our fine goods are only a trifle higher! Remember, a good fit guaranteed or no sale.
Orders solicited now for clothing.

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all people save money by buying fine clothing of

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Our New York Letter.

Death's Shining marks—Eastern Mormons—Holocaust in a Flimsy Building—A Crooked Business—The Rifle Teams—A Smith Pic-Nic—More Striking—A Thrifty Tramp.

NEW YORK, September 10, 1877.

The destroying angel has been busy with the bearers of well-known names of late. It is an unaccountable facts but none the less true, that Death, who "loves a shining mark" likes to wait till he can get several such targets in line, and then "draw bead" on them all at once. It does not often happen, however, that he sends forth so successful an arrow as that which has just winged its way around half the circumference of the globe, striking in quick succession six men who have for years moved before the public eye. Thiers, Brigham Young, Raphael Semmes, E. L. Davenport, Ben de Bar, Alvin Adams and "Crazy Horse." What a strangely assorted company to cross the Styx together!

Apropos of Brigham Young I must confess to having learned something as a result of his death. I had always supposed that, with the exception of perhaps a few scattered members, the Mormon Church was concentrated in Utah; but the attention turned to the subject by the loss of the prophet developes the fact that there is and has been for over thirty years a full blown congregation of "Saints," of good and regular standing, in the moral city of Brooklyn. This congregation numbered four hundred, some years ago, but has now dwindled three-fourths. Probably the air of Brooklyn is too pure for them. Further down Long Island there is one other small society, which is the only other in the State. All the rites and observances of the Mormon religion are kept up by these Eastern societies, which have been having memorial services and a season of lamentation over the loss of their crafty and powerful leader. Polygamy alone, which by the way, formed no part of the original "revelation," has to be omitted from their programme. The laws of New York allow every man to believe what he pleases but don't countenance his carrying all his beliefs into effect, and there being no Young in this section to intimidate the government, the poor oppressed "Saints" of Long Island have to get along with one wife or else "go west."

The fire fiend allowed New York to get through the month of August with a fire loss of only $17,000; the smallest loss for any month on record. But in order to make up the average he commenced bright and early this month with a half million blaze which laid waste over a block in the northern part of town. This fire, though no larger than many another, is worth some mention on account of the general row it has caused. The chief building burned, and the one in which the fire started, was the piano factory of one Hale, whose ears must tingle if he has read the papers since the event. His factory was a mere fire trap, entirely without protection against fire and so shabbily put up that on the occasion of its erection, a few years ago, it fell down when almost completed, burying several persons in its ruins. It was run right up again, however in the same slovenly way and has now brought about this catastrophe, involving greater loss of life than before. The deep indignation which is felt against Hale has prompted some investigation of his business, in the course of which it turns out that he is the manufacturer of most of the bogus pianos which have flooded the country for many years. His plan is to throw together the cheapest kind of work, and then stencil on the name-board a name approximating as closely as possible that of one of the standard makesr. He has thus imitated the brands of all the prominent manufacturers, but has naturally expended most of his efforts in trying to pirate the reputation of Steinway & Sons, who are the most prominent of all. To this end he has used no less than six different imitations of their name, to wit: "Stanley & Sons," "Shumway & Sons," "Steinmay & Sons," "Steinmetz & Sons," "Steinway's Patent," "Stanny & Co." By means of this fraud he has sold hundreds of wretched rattle boxes to customers who supposed they were buying genuine Steinway pianos. The laws are so loose that it seems impossible to stop these disreputable operations, and so the only protection to buyers is to see that the exact name "Steinway & Sons" appears on the iron plate and front board of every instrument offered, purporting to come from that establishment.

At this writing it is not known how many perished in this disaster. As soon as the ruins are sufficiently cool, however, excavations will be made and the worst will be known.

Rifle shooting has again loomed up as an object of interest. The national team of England and America are putting the last and most careful touches to their practice at the Creedmore range, preparatory to the grand match on the 13th and 14th inst., when it will be seen whether American skill has deteriorated since a year ago when our marksmen bore of the trophy in competion with the world. Some of the best scores on record have been made on both sides during this recent practice, showing that the British marksman are going to make as desperate an effort to "shoo" Victory from its perch on the American Banner as our own boys will to induce Victory to stay where she is. Teams from New Orleans and San Francisco are also on the ground and doing fine work.

A mania seems to be epidemic just now for family reunions, at which congregate all of a name who can be induced to attend. Two or three of these gatherings have occurred near here lately, but none that make much show beside the big Smith conference and pic-nic over in New Jersey a few days ago. One thousand representatives of that classic name were present—all residents of that State. Of course, John Smith was there in full force, about a hundred of him replying to any random remark aimed at "John." Mary and Sarah were also numerous and the confusions and complications of the day would have done credit to the days of Babel. But the aggregate Smith had a good time, so no one else could complain.

One more proof of the fact that strikes don't pay, especially in hard times, has been given this week by the hundred compositors employed by George Munro, the large specialty publisher of this city, upon his popular "Seaside Library" in which all the leading nove's of the day are being reproduced in complete illustrated editions at ten and twenty cents each. Thinking that they could force Mr. Munro to an increase in wages, they made their demands, and on being refused, left work, and after losing several days time, begged to be taken back at old rates. I suppose that workingmen will see the folly of such movements after a while but they seem strangely slow to learn by experience.

The tramp is certainly one of the most curious problems in social science. He didn't start in as anything so dignified as that. He was only a loafer with a taste for travel. But he grew and multiplied and waxed cunning and impudent until the general feeling toward him changed from abhorrent pity to abhorrent distrust. By that time he had became a problem as above stated, and a problem he has ever since remained. Dr. Francis Wayland read a paper before the social science congress only two or three days since on the tramp which expressed a decided conviction that he is on the average an impostor and a thief. That he is certainly the former, and probably the latter, is pretty conclusively shown by the case of a tramp who was brought into the Jefferson Market Police Court, the other day by an officer who had unearthed him while searching for stolen goods. The fellow had concealed on his person $101 dollars in bank notes, four five-pound notes, (English) and a quantity of small currency, probably the gifts of the charitably disposed wayfarers whom he had encountered. A bank book of a city savings bank crediting him with $264 20 was also found on his person. To guard his treasure he carried a knife and loaded revolver. Bear this in mind, and the next time a tramp comes prowling round your back door, demand his money or his life, and you may make quite a haul. In case anything is made by following this suggestion, a fair percentage of the same should be sent as commission to RADIX.

Mr. Christian K. Ross, in speaking of the numerous recovery of his child, says; "Why, I have had 500, yes, nearly 600 cases brought to my notice from all over this country, Canada, and England, and in nine cases out of ten, when I run them out they were either illegitimate children or women running away with the child from their husbands. Take that York child, for instance, the people up there were certain it was my boy. I went up, and it didn't take me but a few hours to find out that it was an illegitimate child, and was in the posession of its mother, its father being a Philadelphian. I have just finished up a case from England, where the child was named Ross by its reputed father, and there isn't a week passes but what I am called on to pass judgment about some child. I don't have much confidence in many of them, but I am afraid to let any slip by for fear they might be the right one."

When your corn is in good eating condition pluck the ears and remove all the husks but the last layer next to the corn, being careful not to expose any of the grains. Then tie a string tightly around this husk at the end where the silk is; then take one-half gallon of clean hickory ashes, put it and three or four gallons of water in a deep vessel and while it is boiling dip the corn into it slowly eight or ten times, holding by the string you have tied around it. Hang away in a dark, dry place. Whenever you want roasting ears you will have them as fresh as when they came from the stalk. The Indians preserve hundreds of bushels in this way without a single failure, at least an Indian missionary so informed a correspondent of the Somerset (Pa.) "Herald."

James Smith, who was discharged from the Massachusetts State Prison last month, is 87 years old, and first entered the prison 50 years ago.

"Gone to my husband's funeral—back in thirty minutes," is the notice found on the office-door of a lady lawyer in Oregon, recently.

Coal, Lime, &c.

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COAL COAL
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COAL COAL
COAL COAL

Shortlidge & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL

IN MARKET.

Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME LIME
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LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT.

CHALLENGES COMPETITION AS TO

QUALITY.

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Agents for the sale of

DUPONT'S

POWDER.

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

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FUSE:

BEST COTTON, HEMP, AND TAPE FUSE FOR BLASTING.

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

All of which are being sold at the very

Lowest Prices.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

Office and Yard near South End of Old Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.

y5n34-1y

Bush House.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS!

—THE—

BUSH HOUSE!

BELLEFONTE, PA.

has been recently thoroughly Renovated and Repaired, and under the management of the New Proprietor, MR. F. D. McCOLLUM, formerly of Pittsburgh, is First-Class in All its Appointments.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

Are offered to those in attendance at COURT, and others remaining in town for a few days at a time.

The Largest and most Superbly Designed Hotel in Central Pennsylvania.

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. GO TRY THE BUSH HOUSE.

F. D. McCOLLUM, Proprietor.

Hardware.

HARDWARE!

JAMES HARRIS & CO.

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS AND REPAIRS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools,

RAKES FORKS, SCYTHES, CRADLES, SPROUT'S HAY ROPE BLOCKS, ETC., ETC.,

As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line. 25

Hotels.

RAIL ROAD HOUSE

Corner Front and Pine Street,

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ROBERT LOYD, Prop'r.

The best of Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. v6n25-1y

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CUMMINGS & MAUGLE,

FOURTH ST.

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The accomodations at the "Merchants" are first class and prices moderate. 6-9-1f

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-1f

WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa 5-29-1y

Agents wanted **$50 to $200 PER MONTH**

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Commencing with the earliest periods, closing March, 1877. 3 volumes of the World's great, Grand History in one. ANCIENT, MIDDLE AGES, and MODERN, including history of Centennial Exhibition, inauguration of President Hayes, and Turkish Difficulties. A book of thrilling interest and universal need. Sells faster than any other. Beautiful illustrations, low prices, quick sales, extra terms, circulars free. Address J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.; Cincinnati, O.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo. 27 13t

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country, who is willing to work steadily at the employment which we furnish. $66 dollars per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 9-8-1y

PAINTERS.

DOAK & LONBERGER,

Painters, Paper Hangers and Kalsominers, will attend promptly to all orders in their line of business, addressed to them by mail or left at the REPUBLICAN office. 9 26 1y

W. L. FOULK, Agent Pennsylvania, Ohio & Western Press Association, is hereby appointed the sole and only authorized agent for THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN, for Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity—this to hold good for six months, or further extended. Bellefonte, April 16, 1877.

PATENTS

F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of Patents, Washington, D. C. No Patent No Pay. Send for Circular. 9 16 1y

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—William Holstaugh offers his services as a laborer. Is willing to work at anything on the farm, make garden, stone or rail fence, chop rails or wood or anything else. Give him a call. 15-1f

SEND 25c to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimate showing cost of advertising. 61otf

Drugs and Medicines.

Drugs, Drugs, Drugs.

S. T. Shugert, having purchased the Drug Store, on Allegheny street, Bellefonte, next door to the Hardware Store of Hicks & Bro., has stocked and filled it out with all the most popular

Drugs & Medicines,

Chemicals,

Perfumery,

Soaps, Combs,

Brushes,

Trusses,

Supporters,

Braces,

Fancy and Toilet Articles, Etc.

Patent Medicines, Alcohol, pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes only.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS

carefully compounded and orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

This store will remain under the direction of the accomplished druggist and pharmacist heretofore connected with it, Mr. H. M. Herrington, and we respectfully solicit the custom of our friends and the old patrons of the store. 16-1y S. T. SHUGERT.

Car Works.

CHANGED HANDS.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,

Successors to Bellefonte Car Manufact'ng Co.) having leased the work of the company are prepared to furnish

Sash,

Doors,

Sidings;

Flooring.

Mouldings,

Scroll Work,

Stains,

Building Material,

Cottage Bedsteads, and all kinds of frame work. The

MACHINE SHOPS

are the most complete of any in the State, and they will make a specialty of furnishing repairs for Threshing Machines, Reapers, Engines, &c., and having in operation the most approved Forging Hammers, Bolt Headers, Cutters and Net Taps, they can supply

Heavy Forgings,

Bolts, Nuts, &c., at reduced prices. The

FOUNDRY DEPARTMENT

will be kept fully stocked with wagon spindles, and stove grates. New castings of all kinds. McCLELLAN & SPEER, 8-13-1y Bellefonte, Pa.

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PINE and HEMLOCK

LUMBER

For Sale at

Reduced Rates

At the Yards of the

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE RAILROAD CO.,

At Bellefonte & Milesburg.

DANIEL RHOADS,

19 1f General Superintendent,

Cheap Guns for the People

Double Shot Guns, from $7 to $50. Breech Loading Shot Guns, from $25 to $150. Single Shot Guns, all kinds, $3 to $28. Rifles, Muzzle and Breech Loading, Single and Repeating, 7, 16 and 34 shooters. Revolvers, 5, 6 and 7 shooters, $2.50 to $20.

Goods sent by express C. O. D., with privilege to examine. Price list free. Address, GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1f

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Surpasses in Tone and Power any Reed Organ heretofore manufactured in this country. It has been tested by many competent judges and

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Unsurpassed by any Instrument.

The proprietors have noted carefully for many years the imperfections and needs of the reed instruments, and direct their practical experience to the correction of such imperfections and their experiments have resulted in the production of a quality of tone which assimilates so closely to the

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That it is difficult to distinguish between the two. This instrument has all

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WILL NOT CRACK OR WARP.

And forms in addition to a splendid instrumen of music,

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This organ needs only to be seen to be appreciated, and is sold at extremely

LOW PRICES

For cash. Second-hand instruments taken in Exchange.

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Male or female) in every co ty in the United States and Canada. A liberal discount made to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc., where there is no agent for the Star Organ. Illustrated catalogue and price list free. Correspondence solicited. Address the manufacturers,

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Free transportation from St. Louis to the lands furnished purchasers. For further information, address

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Insurance effected on all kinds of Properties, in Companies of undoubted strength and security, at standard rates.

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To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, you want permanent, profitable work, address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 9-8-1y

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General Advertising Agent,

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WILLIAM E. SHOPE,

CABINET-MAKER AND HOUSE BUILDER.

These desiring a first-class workman are requested to give him a call. 6-16-1y

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

Having discovered, in a manner which might be considered almost providential, a positive cure for Consumption and all lung complaints I feel it my duty to make it known in a practical manner by furnishing a sample bottle, free of charge, to all sufferers, my only hope of remuneration being that the medicine will perform all I claim for it. The ingredients are of the choicest herbal products and perfectly safe; will be sent FREE TO ALL. Address at once DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 23 Grand street Jersey City, N. J.; or may be had of C. R. ELAR & BRO., Druggists, Milesburg, Pa. 9-11 4y

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Lodge Directory.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M. meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, at the Odd Fellow's hall, Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, F & A. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

The Centennial Temperance Club, of the U. S., meets every Monday evening in Bush's Arcade.

Pennsvalley Lodge, No. 275, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening at Pine Grove Mills.

Lick Run Lodge, No. 311, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening at Howard.

Centre Hall Lodge, No. 895, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellow's Hall.

The Milesburg Centennial Temperance Club, meets every Friday evening.

Millheim Council, No. 309, O. U. A. M., meets every Saturday at 7 o'clock P. M., in their Council Room, Wilt's building.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M., meets on Thursday night preceding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——R. H. Duncan, Esq., will erect a new ware house at Spring Mills.

——John K. Charles, of Houtzdale, Pa., recently fell from a load of hay and had his back broken.

——Mr. Ammon, who fell out of the second story window of the Great Western Hotel, a short time ago, causing his death, had his life insured for $8,000.

——Mr. D. Hess is building a new store house at Linden Hall. The railroad seems to be waking people up all along the line.

——The Hollidaysburg *Standard* says: "The *Watchman* is at liberty to copy its articles without going to the trouble of crediting them to some of its other exchanges."

——The *Reporter* man is boasting about his corn. He says that Esquire Smith, of Earlystown, sent a stock to that office which measured thirteen and one half feet in length.

——William Cameron, a brother of Simon Cameron, and late a member of the Pennsylvania Electorial College, died at Lewisburg last Monday a week. He was about 82 years old.

——The Bellefonte base ball club vis-Red Milesburg, last Saturday afternoon, and lifted the scalp of the Milesburg boys in fine style, the score standing 13 to 5 in favor of Bellefonte.

——We advise all who want to get a good, square meal, at a reasonable price, to call and see John Anderson, at his temperance eating house, next door to REPUBLICAN office.

——The *Reporter* wants to know who can do better than John Johnston, of Potters Mills, who raised twenty bushels of potatoes on a piece of ground 32x38 feet. Now, don't all speak at once.

——Mr. Snook, one of the leading merchants of Millheim, is about erecting a new dwelling house on Water street, in that famous old town. Possibly the railroad will make a city out of Millheim yet.

——The Clinton *Democrat* speaks of Professor Joseph Weaver, of Aaronsburg; but the Millheim *Journal*, which is located about a mile from that town, says there are no professors there, therefore no Professor Weaver,

——Lebanon, Pa., is where four generations work together in one harvest field. Their ages range from 90 to 19 years. Now, if that youngster would hurry up he might take a representative of the fifth generation out next year.

——The Lewisburg Methodist Episcopal Sunday-School went on an excursion to Spring Mills a short time ago. The profit realized from the enterprise was $275, which will be applied to the purchase of a library for the school.

——Henry Reese, of Huntersdale, raised this year from two and one-half acres of land on the Allegheny mountain, at the upper switch of the Snow Shoe railroad, sixty-five and one-half bushels of wheat, or twenty-nine and one-ninth bushels to the acre. Where is the valley land that did better?

——"We find Mt. Union College," says Chief Justice Chase, "healthful, national, making integral education attainable by all;" has superior courses, professors, museum, apparatus, boarding facilities, $500,000 property, benefiting its 13,097 students, who earn expenses teaching winters without losing time. For new catalogue, address President Hartshorn, L.L. D., Alliance, O.

——Look at the advertisement of Miss Sarah E. Fell, in another column. She has a home boarding school at Mechanicsville, Bucks county, Pa., for children from four to twelve years of age. She has had pupils stay with her until they were seventeen years old. Mr. D. G. Bush, of this place, has children there, and speaks highly of the excellent training they receive.

——One of the peculiarities of the Pennsylvania State College is that it is practical as well as theoretical. Students are taught not only what to do, but how to do it, and the instruction is regarded as incomplete unless they can do in the laboratory, workshops, or the field that concerning which they have been speaking in the recitation room. While this, of course, involves some labor, and sometimes even that which an idle boy would call drudgery, yet there are times when this practical instruction becomes especially pleasant and popular; this is eminently the case in the matter of fruit growing at the college. Thus there are on the premises two flourishing vineyards, planted by the present President, Dr. Calder, one on the grounds attached to the residence assigned him and the other near the main college building. Here the student has before him those varieties of grapes which are found to succeed best in that latitude, such as the Concord, Martha, Clinton, Hartford, Prolific and Iona, all of which are in a very healthful condition. These he observes and can study them in all their stages of growth, learn the best methods of pruning, culture, etc. Those who desire it are taught to propagate vines from cuttings, buds and layers, all of which they are permitted and advised to take to their homes at the proper season for transplanting. Annually, when the grapes are ripe, all the students, with the members of the faculty, are invited by the President to visit the vineyards and are turned loose there to help themselves. Of course the request never needs repetition, and is obeyed with cheerful promptness by all. This interesting event took place a few days ago, and was highly enjoyed by a large number of those non-connected with the institution.

WHAT WE LIKE.—We like to see a man refuse to take the REPUBLICAN and all the time sponge on his neighbor for the reading of it. We like to hear a man complain that he takes more papers than he reads now, and then go round and borrow his neighbor's, or loaf about until he has gathered all the news from it. We like to see a merchant or mechanic refuse to advertise, and then try to get a share of the trade which the newspapers bring to town. But above all we like to see one of our rich men who cannot pay $2.00 a year for the REPUBLICAN, always manage to be around in time to read the paper at the expense of a friend not worth one-tenth part as much as he is himself. It looks so economical, thrifty and progressive, and when such a man dies we like to write up his obituary and tell those who do take and pay for a paper what a good man he was, what a useful citizen he has been, and what a great loss to the community is his sudden taking off. This much we will acknowledge, however, that when we are called upon to do such a last favor for such a man we always have running through our mind, to influence and temper our sayings, the words of the poet, "Speak no ill of the departed," and so we let the dead past bury its dead and send him off to kingdom come free gratis and for nothing, with as good a character as possible. He always sponged his reading while living, why should he not have a free obituary when dead?

——Since the time when we were attacked upon the streets for copying an article from the Altoona *Globe* we have heard a great deal of talk about the rights and duties of newspapers in regard to publishing local events that transpire, and publishing the names of the participants. Some strange ideas are advanced for the benefit of some of those wise men who know so well what a newspaper should publish and what they should not. We quote from a recent speech of an attorney in a libel suit as follows:

"There has grown up a sort of common law of obligation, recognized mutually by the press, as distributers of useful intelligence, that shall inform them, as well what is to be avoided as what is to be sought, as well who is to be suspected as who is to be confided in. And a newspaper, as a gatherer and distributor of news, is a public monitor, and it is its duty to admonish the people against frauds and shame, and impostures and dishonesties. It is to be a beacon as well as a guide; and whenever a public newspaper, through its diversified appliances for the collection and distribution of information, discovers anywhere in public life and in public avocations whether it be a merchant, a lawyer or a clergyman, or a physician, a man who, instead of securing the public welfare by honorable methods and practices, simply prowls around in the back yard of his profession, and uses the means and instrumentalities which honorable title and position gives him to pander to his own lust of avarice, or any other vile passion, and that paper fails to send out some admonitory voice and sound some signal of warning, it is recreant to every principle of duty and responsibility, and should be stigmatized by the public it pretends to represent and serve."

——The Union county agricultural fair comes on the same days as our fair, and now the railroad in Pennsvally is running we have no doubt but that many who have formerly come to Bellefonte will go the other way. They will miss it if they do, however, for the Centre county Fair is going to be ahead of anything in this part of the State. Greater attractions are being offered and a greater effort is being made to make our fair a completer success than has been made before for years, and is bound to be magnificent.

——John Anderson has just received a large lot of oysters, some in tub and some in the shell, and is ready to serve customers with the very best to be found in town at the most reasonable prices. Call and see him.

——The Bush House never has been so well patronized since it was built as it is under its present management. McCollum is the prince of landlords. May his shadow never grow less.

——One of the greatest blessings known to the weary traveler is a first-class hotel, where he can find a nice, clean, comfortable couch, and everything desirable cooked for him to eat, and cooked just like the good things they get up for him at home. Such a house is kept by O. M. Whipple, Lemont. Mr. and Mrs. Whipple are known the county over as most estimable people, and all persons traveling in that direction should try and make it convenient to give them a call.

LAW REGARDING SCHOOL CHILDREN.—The lawful age for sending children to the public schools is that of six years, and any one can continue in the schools until twenty-one. The law has been changed of late years, when the age of five years was the earliest admittance to the schools. The reason for making a definite period for the commencement of an education is the argument that the young mind should not be taxed with literary matters, but should rather be cultivated in a strong, healthy brain, and the confining of a child at such an early age is not only hurtful to its constitution and health, but it is predisposed to make children delicate. Another reason is that the public schools are not intended as nurseries for children not able to take care of themselves. The state laws forbid the sending of children to school under six years of age.

——Our county Fair promises to bring a large crowd of people not only from Centre county but from adjoining counties. Read what our brethren of the press have to say for us:

We acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary card of admission from the management of the Centre county Agricultural Fair, to commence on the 3d of October. In looking over the list of premiums we find it very full, covering a vast number of articles, as well as some new features not hitherto introduced into agricultural exhibitions. That the present fair will be one of the society's best, we have every assurance, and one, too, that will be worth visiting by Blair county farmers in the absence of any exhibition of their own this year. Centre county is one of the garden spots of the State, and has within herself all the elements necessary to get up a first-class agricultural show.—*Altoona Tribune.*

The Centre County Agricultural Society will hold their annual Fair at Bellefonte, commencing on Wednesday, October 3d. The premium list is arranged with admirable judgment, being well calculated to attract a large number and variety of exhibits, as well as crowds of sight-seers.—*Clinton Democrat.*

The officers of the Centre County Agricultural Society have forwarded us a "free ticket" to the Fair. Now, if they will send us some expense money—say $5—we may be able to attend. "We're dead-broke." Radical misgovernment tells on us just like it does on other people.—*Clearfield Republican (Dem).*

It is Radical government that is telling upon all evil-doers. Turn from the error of your ways and become a loyal Republican, and you will have heaps of money.

——"Hew Mor," a Hublersburg correspondent of the Centre Hall *Reporter*, goes on thusly about the camp meeting lately held in a grove near Centre Mills: "At last our camp is over and the event will long be remembered by some on account of the different phases of human nature here displayed. On Thursday no less than 12 tents were pitched in a beautiful grove near Centre Mills and the word of God was preached in power and purity. Scarcely had the meeting began until the bucksters commenced to gather in, and the road was filled in a short time with shanties. While gospel good was issued at one place, the bucksters were taking 'an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth," at the other. Joe. C. Bierly, the owner of the woods came very near getting his head split with a hatchet. He wanted to clear the road, but to no purpose: the bucksters held the ground by force. We favor camp, but not plowing the Lord's field with the devil's team."

——The *Watchman* says there will be real suffering in Bellefonte, and urges the early formation of relief societies. This article has been copied into a great many exchanges, to the discredit of our town. The truth is, there never has been a real case of destitution in this town that has not always been attended to. We do not believe there is a town or city in this State, or country, where the poor are so carefully looked after as they are in Bellefonte, and there is no more probability of extreme suffering this winter than there ever has been in the past. It is true there are poor men here who have been out of employment because they could not get work. There are other poor men who are made destitute by the failure of the Reliance Machine Works to pay its hands. There are still others, as there are in every other large places who will be the next door to want because they prefer to be so, and would be if they earned one hundred dollars a month. But the rain of bounteous charity which is always dispensed by the noble-hearted citizens of our town, will fall this winter, as it always has in the past, upon the worthy and the unworthy. Bellefonte takes care of its poor, and does not stop to inquire whether they are to blame for their misfortune or not. When a real needy case for charity is made known, it does not take fifteen minutes to raise enough to put them past all present necessities. Bellefonte has rich men, and most of them as noble-hearted men as ever lived, and actual suffering cannot exist as long as they have the means to alleviate it.

——Go to Sechler's for groceries.

THE JEWISH NEW YEAR.—A week ago last Saturday the Jewish or Rabbinical year of the world, 5,638, began. It will end Friday, September 27, 1878. The day was observed by all the Jews in town, except Lyons. Their places of business were closed until evening, when the New Year day ends. This year is styled the sixth embolismic or leap year, a thing that occurs but twelve times in a calendrical period of 247 years. This one happens to be the last of its kind in the nineteenth century. It has 385 days, in which there are 55 Saturdays, or Jewish Sabbaths; 13 months, of which eight have 30 days each, and five only 29; the Jewish lunar cycle 14; the golden number 17; and the Passover on Thursday, April 18th, 1878, which corresponds to the 15th day of Nisan, the seventh month of the civil year, and takes place three days before Easter Sunday in 1878. Each of the twelve years of this sixth kind has Saturday for the first day, Friday for its last day, and Thursday for its Passover, throughout the 247 years; but, from the peculiar construction of the Jewish calender, the Gregorian dates for the beginning, and ending and Passover are much oftener varied than repeated.

——The farm of Mr. Frank McCoy, located on the summit of the mountains about three miles east of Bellefonte, is getting to be quite a favorite resort for sight-seers. Mr. McCoy has lately erected a platform, styled the "observatory," about twenty feet high on an elevated point of his farm, from which position, on a clear day, a person can obtain an unbroken view of the surrounding country for a distance of about thirty-five miles in all directions. Last Sunday not less than thirty-five persons, from Bellefonte and vicinity, "registered at the observatory," and some days the number is much larger. It is one of the finest views in the county, if not in the State, and those who have not climbed to these lofty heights should do so, and feast their eyes upon the gorgeous scenery. Parties intending to make the trip will do well to postpone their visit until about the middle of October, as then the tinted autumn foliage on the mountain sides and through the valleys will present a panoramic view beautiful to behold.

——Mrs. Sophia Hosterman, of Potter township, has two old silver quarter dollars bearing, respectively, the dates 1720 and 1724. "Alpha," a correspondent of the *Reporter*, prays that the Democratic majority in this county may be as large as the figures displayed on these old coins. You cannot make it, old boy. Centre county is becoming more intelligent every year, and as a natural sequence the days of large Democratic majorities have passed away. Pennsvalley can boast of its old coins and its old fossilized Democrats, but they must remember that old things will pass away and all things become new, and with the rest that festering mass of political corruption, the Democratic party.

——We trust the Republicans of every township in Centre county will elect delegates on Saturday next to attend the County Convention, to be held on Wednesday of next week. Members of both political parties complain very frequently that nominations of proper candidates are not made to suit them, yet these very persons seldom, if ever, attend delegate elections or county conventions. There is no better time than now to begin a reformation in this matter, and that is by every member of our party resolving to attend the delegate election next Saturday and voting for the best men in the party to represent them in the Convention. We trust every township will be represented, which will show to the Democracy of Centre county that our party, although in the minority, is wide awake to the cause of Republicanism.

——The matter of setting up the District Attorney's nomination has greatly distressed the Court House ring for some weeks, lest Mr. Keichline should be the winner in the race. No efforts have been left undone at the Court House in watching and trying to forece all his movements. To accomplish their designs each member was assigned to duty—the youthful Treasurer, Pearce Musser, who "knows it all," was assigned to Penn township, who made up the slate and reported "only one man in Penn township for Keichline, and that man was Yony Creamer, of Millheim." On Monday word came that Penn township had voted for Keichline, when the "ring" called Musser to an account, demanding a full and satisfactory explanation, under the sentence of expulsion. We pity the youngster, and would willingly lend him a helping hand if he was within our bailiwick; but as he is not, we advise him to get out of bad company and sin no more.

VETERAN CLUB.—The annual pic-nic of the Veteran Club, which was to have been held at Howard a short time ago, but was postponed on account of the weather, will come off next Saturday without fail. It is expected there will be a big crowd and a good time. Distinguished speakers will be in attendance.

——Pay your taxes one month before the election, in order to secure a vote.

——The *Watchman* wants soup houses established in Bellefonte. What next?

——Geo. O. Boal is home again from Baltimore, not finding his new position there what he expected.

——Farmers tell us that there will not be as large a crop of corn in this county as was anticipated a short time ago.

——The Lemont Hotel is acknowledged to be one of the best in the county. The proprietor, Mr. O. M. Whipple, is a thorough hotel man.

——The Philipsburg *Journal* says that some families in that town are seriously considering the propriety of going to Kansas. Business must be getting dull in that town.

——The best fish in the sea have been caught, and Walker Bro's have just received them from Baltimore, and are selling them like "hot cakes." Call and see them, they are beautiful.

——The Walker Bro's will receive a nice lot of fresh fish by express this morning—tailor fish and mackerel. They will sell them cheap. This is a good opportunity to obtain a change of diet, which most Bellefonters seem to need just now.

THE HARVEST MOON.—The moon which fulls on the 22nd of September, will be what is well-known as the Harvest Moon. For several successive evenings the moon will rise at dark, shedding across the earth during the whole night its mild beams. Most generally there is an hour's difference in one night and another in the rising of the moon, but for a few days after the September full moon this will not be so.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE PAST, 1827.—Some weeks ago Mr. Maynard came to Bellefonte to engage in writing up the industries and institutions of Centre county, and since then there has been quite a disposition among antiquarians to renew with more than ordinary diligence their search into the local history of the past. Old documents and old papers have been brought to light and many matters of great local interest have been unearthed. Thinking the following report of the Agricultural Society, for the year 1827, taken from the Bellefonte *Patriot* of that date, might be of interest, we reproduce it as it appeared in that paper:

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The third annual EXHIBITION AND CATTLE SHOW of the Agricultural Society of Centre county, was held, agreeably to the Constitution, on the 17th and 18th days of October, 1827, at "Potter's Fort." The Directors attending were John G. Lowrey, Wm. Smyth, Andrew Hunter, Jno. Thompson, John Foster, Geo. Schenberger, James C. Hanna, who made the following report, viz,—

CROPS.

Of Wheat and Rye crops no statements were received. The only Corn crops of which there was any evidence presented of the quantity raised per acre, was from James Lautimore, Jr., of Patton township—produce per acre 65 bushels on 15 acres—the sample produced of good quality. Premium awarded $5 00.

A statement was made for John Reed, of Potter township, of a crop of Oats of twelve acres, and said to have yielded 75 bushels per acre, but no satisfactory evidence produced, John Reed being absent.

A sample from a crop of Potatoes raised by Jacob Herring, Esq., of Gregg township, said to have yielded 350 bushels per acre, but no satisfactory evidence produced—Mr. Herring being sick and unable to attend. To Messrs. Reed & Herring, premiums may yet be awarded, if any member of the Society can make the necessary certificates respecting these crops.

HORSES, CATTLE, ETC.

To B. C. Brisbin, Potter township, for the best stallion, thorough bred horse	$5 00
To James Potter, Potter township, for the best stallion for saddle and harness	6 00
To David Hubler, Haines township, for the best stallion for slow draught	5 00
To Geo. Boal, Ferguson township, for the best stallion under 3 years	4 00
To George Shenberger, Ferguson township, second best	3 00
To Jonas Boal, Potter township, the best brood mare for saddle or harness	4 00
To John M'Coy, Potter township, for the best brood mare for slow draught	4 00
To Wm. Beard, Spring township, for the best mare under 3 years old	4 00
To Jer. Rankin, Potter township, second best	4 00
To Wm. Irvin, Potter township, for the best bull	4 00
To Wm. Beard, Spring township, the best bull under 2 years old	2 00
To Wm. Hughes, Potter township, the best milch cow	3 00
To John Reed, Potter township, the best heifer	2 00
To James Alexander, Potter township, the best boar	2 00
To the same for the best sow	2 00

Mr. Brisbin relinquished the whole of his premium, and Mr. Potter $3.00 of his premium, to the use of the Society, and Messrs. W. Irvin, W. Beard, Jonas Boal and John M'Coy gave each one dollar of their premiums to the use of the Society.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

To Mrs. Withington, Potter township, for the best woolen carpeting	$3 00
To Mrs. John Potter, same township, for second best	2 00
To Mrs. Benner, same township, for the best rag carpeting	2 00
To Mrs. Spear, same township, for the second best	2 00
To Dr. Coburn's family, Haines township, for the best web sheeting	2 00
To Mrs. Waddle, Spring township, for the best web diaper	2 00
To Mrs. John Irvin, Potter township, for the best coverlet	2 00
To same, for the second best	1 00
To Mrs. Forster, Haines township, for the best counterpane	1 00
To Mrs. Withington, Potter township, for the best pair knit woolen hose	1 00
To Mrs. Foster, Haines township, for the second best	75
To Miss Padget, Gregg township, for the best pair knit cotton hose	1 00
To same, for the second best	75
To same, for the best web of cotton in imitation of broadcloth	3 00
To Mrs. Benner, Potter township, for the best web blanketing	3 00
To Mrs. Forster, Haines township, for the second best	2 00
To Mr. Fitzgerald, Bellefonte, for the best pair of plain boots	1 00
To same, for the best pair of plain shoes	1 00
To Sam'l Pettit, for the best side of sole leather	2 00
To same, for the best six wax calf skins	2 00
To P. Wilson, Gregg township, for the best side of harness leather	2 00
To Rev. Geo. Miles, Boggs township, second best	2 00

Several sides of sole leather, of harness leather, and lots of calf skins, were presented, all of them, in the opinion of the Directors, of excellent quality and superior workmanship.

To George Hosterman, Haines township, for the best maple sugar	$2 00
To Andrew Hunter, for the second best	2 00
To Mrs. Rebecca Miles, Bellefonte, for the best domestic wine	2 00

Mrs. Withington relinquished $3.00 of her premiums, and Samuel Pettit $3.00 of his to the use of the Society. GRATZ ETTING,
Bellefonte, Nov. 26, 1827. Secretary.

ASTONISHING SUCCESS.—It is the duty of every person who has used Boschee's German Syrup to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing consumption, severe coughs, asthma, pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 40,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the German Syrup cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try sold at 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by J. Zeller & Son and F. P. Green.
35-tf-eow

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—The persons who broke the top off the tombstone of Mr. John Holter, Eagle Cemetery, will save themselves time and money by coming to the undersigned and making restitution of same, or other arrangements satisfactory. I have strong suspicions of the party, and unless they make amends soon will deal with them to full extent of the law.
MRS. JOHN HOLTER.

THE DIFFERENCE.—Some suppose that every learned man is an educated man. No such thing. That man is educated who knows himself, and takes accurate common-sense views of men and things around him. Some very learned men are the greatest fools in this world; the reason is, they are not educated men. Learning is only the means, not the end; its value consists in giving the means of acquiring, the use of which, properly managed, enlightens the mind.

COTSWOLD SHEEP.—I have some good buck lambs for sale, the sire of which I imported from Canada at a cost of about $60. Some of the lambs may be shown at the approaching county Fair. Price from $8 to $10. William P. Fisher, Unionville, Fleming P. O, Pa. 37 3t

NOTICE.—SUSSMAN SELLS THE BEST first-class Red Sole Leather for 25 cts.; Oak for 35 cts. Finest French kip, calf, lining, of which he has a fine stock. Give him a call. v9 n36 tf

MARRIED.

MANN—GUYERS.—On the 6th instant, by Rev. W. K. Detwiler, Mr. William Mann to Miss Lizzie G. Guyers, both of Centre county.

OVERDORF—KLEINFELTER.—On the 7th inst., at the Evangelical parsonage, by Rev. C. F. Deninger, Mr. Charles Overdorf, of Indiana county and Miss Lizzie Kleinfelter, of Madisonburg, Centre Co.

DIED.

YARNELL.—At her residence in Benner Township, on the 12th of Sept., Mrs. Mary Yarnell, aged 73 years, and 1 month.

The deceased was one of those rare Christian characters of whom the world could find no fault, nor the vile tongue of the slanderer could defile. She was for over fifty-three years a consistent member of Christ's church. By her death we lose a good neighbor, her husband a loving wife, and her children a devoted and doting mother. May she rest in peace. S.

FIEDLER.—On the 3rd inst., near Madisonburg, Michael Fiedler, aged 72 years, 11 months and 7 days.

RENNINGER.—On the 3rd inst., in Gregg township, Michael W., son of Samuel and Mary A. Renninger, aged 6 years, 7 months 7 days.

MOKLE.—On Saturday, August 25th, at the residence of Nelson Williams, Lemont, Daniel Mokle, aged 66 years, 4 months and 20 days.

Announcement.

We are authorized to announce the name of CLEMENT DALE, Esq., as a candidate for District Attorney.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, Sept. 19, 1877.

We have little to offer this week in the way of business.

WHEAT.—Wheat is scarce and in demand at an advance of 10 cts per bushel over our last quotation.

CORN.—Corn is scarce and wanted.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 35
Red wheat	1 35
Rye per bushel	60
Corn, cob	60
Corn, shelled	60
Oats	25
Clover seed	5 00
Flour, retail per barrel	7.50@8.00
Flour, wholesale	7.00
HAY AND STRAW.	
Hay choice timothy per ton	$15 00
Hay Mixed per ton	12.00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6.00@8 00
PLASTER.	
Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	6
Cherries, dried, per pound	
Beans, per quart	10
Fresh Butter, per pound	24
Chickens, per piece	20
Cheese, per pound	18
Hams, per pound	15
Bacon	10
Lard, per pound	8
Eggs, per doz	12
Tallow, per pound	8
Potatoes, per bushel	35
Dried Beef	20
Wilson's Pressed Beef, per lb	25
Canned Tomatoes, per can	16
Lemons, per doz	40

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA September 15, 1877.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	110¼	110¾
" " '65, J. and J	105¾	105¾
" " '67, " "	107¾	107¾
" " '68, " "	109¾	109¾
" 10-40 coupon	108¾	109
" Pacific 6's, cy	122	122½
New 5 s, Reg. 1881	107¾	107¾
" " c. 1881	107¾	107¾
" 4½ Reg. 1891	105¾	106¾
" " c. 1891	106¾	106¾
Gold	103¼	103¾
Silver	100	100
Pennsylvania	29¾	29¾
Reading	16¾	16¾
Philadelphia and Erie	9	9¾
Lehigh Navigation	19¾	19¾
" Valley	36¾	37
United R. R. of J	129½	130
Pittsburg, T. & Buffalo R.R	7¾	7¾
Northern Central	15¾	16¾
Central Transportation	29	30
Nesquehoning	43	45
North Pennsylvania	39	39¾
C. & A. Mortgages 6's '89	111	111¾